THE EXAMINER.

No. 236. SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1812.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 230.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS AND RESOLUTIONS.

We have already expressed our sentiments as strongly as possible respecting the justice of the Catholic Claims, the refusal of which, as far as any real *opinion* is concerned, has always appeared to us to arise from nothing but a total ignorance of the times and a want of participation in their spirit. The debate of Wednesday last in the House of Lords is an illustration of this view of the matter, taking away the political part of it; or indeed, as opinion is in some measure left free even with reference to it's politics, the event of that debate may be considered as furnishing the spectacle of a complete, drawn battle, between the enlightened and unenlightened sides of the House, between the thinkers and non-thinkers, between those who can look abroad in the world and reason upon what they see from general to particular, and those who moving about a confined sphere of their own, can see nothing and argue for nothing but the places they enjoy and the prejudices that keep them there. We shall therefore not waste our time in examining the old and doating assertions which were repeated on this occasion by the ELDONS and ELLENBOROUGHS about the danger of the POPE and the subversion of the Protestant Establishment:—they might as well talk about the danger of BONAPARTE's mother and her subversion of Salisbury Cathedral:—or there is a worthy old gentleman, one Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, who believes in Mars and Venus, and writes hymns to Apollo:—They might as well vote him a dangerous personage, and ask for securities against his influence over the little boys who read *Tooke's Panthcon* and *Ovid's Metamorphoses*. There is but one argument of our illustrious Chancellor, which we shall notice, and that only for the sake of it's refutation by a Noble Lord, whose knowledge and liberality are worthy of his family name, and whose answer on this occasion we heartily recommend to all disputants, that take refuge from the weakness of their reasoning in the strength of great authorities. 'I cannot help adverting,' said Lord HOLLAND, 'to an old and favourite argument with the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack. "I am not," exclaims that Noble and Learned Lord, "I am not, nor do I pretend to be, wiser or more able than such men as Lords SOMERS and HARDWICKE."—I,' continued Lord HOLLAND, 'do not pronounce myself wiser than either of those great men, when I vote as I do; but I contend, that *in addition to their means of wisdom, I am furnished with the wisdom and the spirit of the times in which I live*; and if I do not make a right use of them, the fault is not in the materials. To what an extent might not an argument of this kind reach? *We might erect upon it a barrier against the improvement of mankind.*—(*Hear, hear!*)—What! Do I pronounce myself a greater astronomer than DES CARTES, when under the tuition of other times and other masters I am led to believe that his system of vortices is a system of error? Am I professing myself wiser than the renowned astronomer of Sweden, when I differ from TYCHO BRAHE in his notions of the solar system? —(*Hear, hear!*)—*No;—I am merely giving, in my individual capacity, another testimony to the general diffusion of knowledge and correction of error.*'—It is as delightful to record sense like this, as it is disgusting to recollect the nonsense that called it forth. If any thing had been wanted to such an answer, the Chancellor might have been reminded, that the very authorities he quoted, Lords HARDWICKE and SOMERS themselves, must have differed in a thousand respects with other great names and authorities that went before them;—the age and their own wisdom demanded it, and such must have been the case from the commencement of time; otherwise there would be no such thing as acquirement or progession; human knowledge would be a ridiculous fixture; and the Learned Lord himself, however shocking to conceive, might at this moment have wanted an Establishment to defend. His Lordship professed to be "shocked" at seeing the descendants of the men he quoted acting in a different manner from their ancestors; but Lord HARDWICKE observed in reply, that had his ancestor been living, he would most probably have voted as he himself had done; and it was rationally observed; for it was because Lords HARDWICKE and SOMERS enjoyed the best of their age's knowledge, that they behaved as they did, and took part against the Catholics; and by the same rule, they would now behave otherwise and take part in their favour. We may make the same conclusion respecting another celebrated Anti-Catholic, to whom the Learned Lord would have been somewhat bashful of referring,—we mean the illustrious ANDREW MARVEL, who was the loudest of his time in the cry of No Popery, and helped to shake down with it the throne of the STUARTS;—and why did he do so? Because the Papists at that time were a powerful and dangerous body, and because the STUARTS would have erected Popery and Tyranny together upon the ruins of our establishments. Were the MARVELS then the ELDONS of that day, or are the ELDONS the MARVELS of this? A pleasant question truly. No:—had the philosophic Observer, the incorruptible Member of Parliament, the Father of English Wit, been now living, we know very well whose side he would have taken; and had others been living in his time, we may pretty easily guess whose side *they* would have taken. But we are stopping too long on this

part of the subject.—Whenever we contemplate the image of the Learned Lord, excogitating his profundities, and putting on all the earnest and dolorous pretence of his gravity, we are forcibly reminded of a theatrical personage, not remarkable for his intellectual powers, of whom it was happily said, when he was one day observed in a serious attitude,—"He thinks he's thinking."

Whatever may be the opinions, if such they are to be called, of Noble or of Learned Lords who argue in this manner, we are persuaded that they have nothing to do with the main question of Catholic success or otherwise,—at least nothing to do, as far as their respective votes are concerned; and every body else is as much persuaded of this fact as ourselves; for who entertains a doubt, that a word from the PRINCE REGENT would have settled the matter entirely? The whole secret rests upon that quarter. It is true, that persons professing these opinions must have gained an influence over the mind of his Royal Highness, and it is likely enough that one of these persons is really a staunch believer in what she professes; but if he has really become a convert, though others assure us that he has not, and thereby encrease the mystery, the cause is to be found, not in their strength, but in his weakness,—not in the force of their arguments and the proper time he has taken for examining them, but in the easiness of his habits and his not having a moment to spare for the vindication of former professions. The Catholics themselves have arrived at the same truth, and in the Resolutions that have made so much noise they state it with all the boldness of an indignant consciousness of right.

Fourth Resolution.—That from authentic documents now before us, we learn, with deep disappointment and anguish, how cruelly the promised boon of Catholic Freedom has been intercepted by the fatal *witchery* of an unworthy Secret Influence, hostile to our fairest hopes, spurning alike the sanctions of *public and private virtue*, the demands of personal gratitude, and the sacred obligations of political honour.

Sixth Resolution.—That cheerless indeed would be our prospects, and faint our hopes of success, were they to rest upon the constancy of Courtiers, or the pompous patronage of men, who can coldly sacrifice the feelings and interests of millions at the shrine of perishable power, or, *deluded by the blandishments of a too luxurious Court*, can hazard the safety of a People for ill-timed courtly compliment. The pageants of a Court command not our respect,—our great cause rests upon the immutable foundations of Truth and Justice, and Reason.—Equal constitutional rights, unconditional, unstipulated, unpurchased by dishonour, are objects dear to our hearts.—They consist with wisdom, virtue, humanity, true religion and unaffected honour; and can never be abandoned by men who deserve to be free.

How will the truth come out at at last! The Irish Catholics have relied for years upon four several promises of the Prince of WALES, made to the most distinguished of their Body; they have relied upon these promises, when nothing else could give them a glimpse of success; they have relied upon these promises, when even the promises themselves were not borne out by a general integrity of character; they have seen them rendered suspicious by the neglect of kindred duties, by the non-performance of promises to family ties, to friends, and to creditors; they have nevertheless stuck by them to the last, and would almost have made it a personal quarrel, had you suggested a doubt of their security:—and after all, what sort of a confession are they obliged to make, what sort of dreadful truth are they compelled to utter? Why, that they relied upon a vague something, an apparent heartiness of character, without remembering the indispensible connexion between private and public principle; and that no such reliance is to be placed. It is in vain that some persons affect to doubt the agreement of all the Catholics in these Resolutions; it is in vain that they talk of seeing them rescinded, and of such and such a man's shaking his head at their going so far. The Resolutions, upon the face of them, are the natural result of a strong and immediate feeling of the truth; no rescinsion can do them away; no grave affectation or courtly horror can disprove what they advance. We do not say the Irish have been rightly served for their reliance:—no nation can be rightly served, who have been treated as they have been; and it was natural that the hope of success acting upon an enthusiastic and generous people, should have obscured their perceptions with fondness;—but this we say, that if they do not abide by their sentiments, and if their countrymen of the United Kingdom do not take warning by what they have suffered, and endeavour, by speaking as boldly and truly, to take away evil Counsellors from before the Throne, we shall all deserve to be cheated and degraded to the end of time.

Two objections have been made to the resolutions, even by those who do not think it right or expedient to protest against their truth. Some think they are *impolitic*; and others, with the Chancellor at their head, *who gave his judgment on the matter in the House of Lords*, pronounce them *illegal*. To us they appear to be neither. What have the Irish hitherto found the most impolitic conduct they could pursue? Nothing more nor less than the trusting to a feeble mind, and glossing over its bad qualities. They now adopt a conduct the very reverse; and in our opinion, it is the very best policy they could pursue, as the event will manifest; for nothing could be more idle than to wait for the favourable impressions of a mind upon which the reliance of years could have no effect; and from a certain description of rulers, no good is to be obtained but by shewing them that they cannot abandon themselves to favouritism and to a neglect of their duties without *danger*. To flatter them in their security is to bring destruction both on them and ourselves. What is meant by policy in this instance, or in any other, when it is used as a recommendation of half measures? The only policy of justice is truth; the only policy of a right spirit is to act upon great principles, and to speak so. Meaner minds, because they have meaner objects, may adopt the timid and acquiescing conduct which they regard as politic; but their policy would be defeat and disgrace to their betters. Is it your wish to be a slave? Is it, at any rate, your notion of happiness and propriety to be content with what enjoyments and privileges you are allowed to retain, careless of what is in store for the rest of your countrymen and for your children after you? Say nothing against the powers in authority, however mean they may be themselves, however indolent, however selfish, however careless of the welfare of their countrymen; you are suited to each other; they shall be profligate, and you shall be time-serving; they shall be overbearing, and you shall be silent; they shall be tyrants, and you shall be a slave, as you ought to be. But is it your wish, on the other hand, to be a freeman? And is it your notion of what is happy and fitting, that your countrymen should partake your enjoyments as much as they can, and that your children should maintain them after you? Speak out as a freeman should; endeavour to

shame the meanness of those who take advantage of your kindness; give a call in the ears of their indolence; warn them against their selfishness. If you cannot make things better by these means, you may at least prevent them from becoming worse; but the history of human nature informs you, that what a man may not be wise enough to reform of himself, he may be shamed into by rebuke, or even if not shamed into by rebuke, he may be alarmed into by a picture of danger. By the word "alarmed" in this instance, we do not mean threatened, as the Lord Chancellor and others might interpret it; we mean the just and recovering alarm which a Prince ought to have on finding that he is the author of his own danger, when he makes himself a weak and immoral spectacle in the eyes of the world; and in this sense of the word, we do not hesitate to express a hope, that the Prince Regent may yet see the danger of having such men as the Yarmouths and Headforts about him; nay, we not only express a hope, we see the probability that he will and must get rid of them,—not because a Sovereign must give up his Counsellors at the pleasure of other people,—but because a Sovereign must give up *disreputable* Counsellors for the sake of public example and the general sense of decency.

With respect to the illegality of the Resolutions, we shall be very short; and as the best mode of being so, as well as of explaining our sentiments, once for all, on the subject of animadverting upon the conduct of the Sovereign, we shall throw our remarks into a logical form.

1. As all Government, with respect to the good order and happiness of the community, is nothing but a substitute for moral restraints, which cannot act upon society in the way of private authority, it is incumbent on the Sovereign of a country, not only, as the common phrase runs, to act in a manner becoming his station, but to take especial care, that he does not, by private vices, contradict and render nugatory the very first principle of his public authority.

2. If the Sovereign, however, persist in vices of this description, and they become rebellious to his own magisterial character, it is clear that we must have some kind of remedy against their influence; otherwise we give up the nation at once to the perniciousness of his example, and acquiesce in the corruption that produces the fall of kingdoms. The phrase "limited Monarch" would thus become ridiculous; for a Monarch who is responsible neither in person nor character, is limited in nothing.

3. But the King of England, it is said, can do no wrong, and therefore he cannot be responsible for wrong:—true,—he cannot do wrong as far as others, who are his constitutional servants, can do the wrong for him; neither can he be responsible as far as they are responsible on that account. (It may be made a question indeed, how far a Regent is responsible, and what resource we can have, if ever the Ministers should get rid of their own responsibility;—but of this we speak only in passing.) But though the Sovereign has no responsibility in his person to *civil judgment*, there is a responsibility for which no human being, whose actions are to affect his fellow-creatures, can or ought to be free, let his station or privileges be what they may, and this is shared by the Prince in common with the meanest man in his kingdom,—we mean the responsibility in his *character* to *moral opinion*.

4. The propriety then being established of a Sovereign's responsibility to moral opinion, it is not sufficient, as some would have us believe, that this opinion should be a silent one, for this would at best be confining it's effects to our own moral actions, so that it's utility towards him would be lost; and indeed if we come to reflect on that point, we shall find, that in destroying it's utility towards him, we destroy a great part of it's utility towards ourselves, in as much as a silence of this kind would be an acquiescence to a certain extent in the vices that did us injury, and would necessarily tend also to do away our own impressions of what is virtuous, so that our public spirit and our virtue would go together, as is always the case in the more immediate sphere of such a Prince's actions,—the Court.

5. Therefore, as it is necessary,—Firstly, that the Chief Magistrate of a free State should not contradict the very first principle of his authority by vices of his own;—Secondly, that if he does so, there must be some remedy against them;—Thirdly, that this remedy can only be the responsibility of his character to public opinion;—and Fourthly, that this responsibility would be of no use if the opinion is to be dumb and he is to hear nothing about it,—it follows from all these reasons, that the country ought to lift up it's voice against the vices of the Sovereign.

Upon this conclusion, we have hitherto acted, we now act, and, until our efforts shall be proved to us to be useless, or our reasonings to be false, we shall continue to act, while there is a pen in our hands, and an atom of English blood in the fingers that guide it.

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THE LATE MR. PERCEVAL.—STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL ABUSE, SUBMITTED IN VAIN TO THE LATE PREMIER.

On the late atrocious occasion of Mr. Perceval's death, the *Examiner* expressed the indignation that became it; and it felt the greater impulse to do so, not only on the score of the times in which we live, and in behalf of good sense and a right conduct in general, but because it wished to shew, though without condescending to argue the point with those who might think otherwise, how different was the petty, the blind, and the base spirit of that action, from the real, reforming zeal, which would annihilate what is wrong only by weapons that are perfectly right. Taking part with the deceased, as far as this consideration went, and somewhat farther on account of his private character, it could not help being influenced in some measure by the very feelings which it deprecated in the outset of it's remarks; and so influenced, it expressed it's willingness to believe that he had no hand in bringing his death upon him by a mere neglect of the papers submitted to him by *Bellingham*. Had it then been acquainted however with a circumstance relative to the following Statement, it would certainly have made no such gratuitous observation. Before we produce this Statement, it may be as well to observe that the *Examiner* very rarely enters into the *details* of official business or of any matters connected with political economy, not only because the Editor does not feel himself qualified for the task, but because, as such matters already transpire to the public through a number of channels, the paper was intended to supply what was more wanted among the journals of the day; that is to say, an eye to the general

character and conduct of the times, as they regard the progress of opinion, the political convulsions abroad, and the constitutional safeguards at home;—and above all, a studious anxiety to keep up that good old English spirit, both in private and public character, which is the only useful ground for political knowledge of any kind to work upon, and the only true one we can have for priding ourselves upon being Englishmen, and for hoping to remain so. In looking so much however to the spirit of the age, it is impossible to avoid scrutinizing the character of the individuals who form it, and in looking to individuals, details of the nature above-mentioned are sometimes unavoidable. It was in estimating, for these purposes, the public conduct of the late Mr. WINDHAM, that we came to the knowledge of certain official abuses, which materially helped to corroborate our opinion of that hollow character: we stated them to the public in an article occasioned by his death; and it is incumbent upon us to state, after what we have said about the probability of Mr. PERCEVAL'S readiness to attend to complaint, that they were laid before that Minister at two different times, without obtaining the smallest hint of his notice, first, as far back as four years, and second, only four days before the rage of a disappointed man stretched him on the ground.—We have no intention of making the slightest comparison between the two cases, that of a desperate adventurer, whose claims upon attention were at best of a doubtful nature,—and that of an acknowledged and honest servant of the Government, Mr. POOLE, who had the misfortune to be employed under conniving superiors and corrupt colleagues, and who has been endeavouring for years, in these Statements of Official Abuse, to expose adventurers and frauds on the public; and as that Gentleman informs us that his case is already in good parliamentary hands, we need not, as far as he is concerned, have troubled the public with what may come before them in a better way;—but it is due to our consistency to mention what appears to have been wrong in our estimation of Mr. PERCEVAL'S official habits; and without further preface, except to state that we have the most ample documents for what we say, we shall proceed to lay the bare facts of the case before the reader.

In No. 130 of the *Examiner*, two years ago, we expressed our reprobation of the delay to investigate an Account of One Million and a Half of Money issued by the late Mr. Windham to his half-brother, R. Lukin, Esq. and which Account they had successfully united to withhold from examination, during all the time Mr. Windham was in office; and we now learn they are still unsettled.—The following is an extract from that Paper:—

"The *Examiner* has at various times thrown out accusations against Mr. Windham on the subject of his official duties, not vaguely or without foundation, but in the most open, distinct, and corroborated manner. Those accusations were founded on Papers relative to Foreign Corps, printed by order of the House of Commons in April 1809, on Papers printed by the same order in the course of last year, and on the Seventh Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry. From these documents it is discovered that Mr. Windham filled the places immediately under him with his own relations;—that these persons certified and *passed each others accounts*;—that Mr. Lukin, his half-brother, gave no security, and did not always state his balances;—that Mr. Emperor Woodford, a favourite of Mr. Windham, was made Chief Inspector of Foreign Corps, expended upwards of 262,000*l.*, and 15 years afterwards *absconds* without meeting the examination of his accounts;—that R. Gardiner, Accountant to Mr. Windham's Department, certified Mr. Lukin's *total*, in which was included *his own expenditure*, (180,154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*), and that Mr. Windham thereupon passed the *whole account*;—that the Auditors however required an account from Mr. Lukin of 519,900*l.* which he declined, upon the ground that he was directed by the Secretary at War to settle his accounts at the War Office with *him*;—that the Auditors renewed their demand, when Mr. Lukin sent for instructions to Mr. Windham, who enclosed a letter to the Lords of the Treasury requiring their *determination* on the matter;—that the Lords of the Treasury determined on the necessity of having Mr. Lukin's accounts audited by the Commissioners;—that Mr. W., instead of having them so audited, waited for six months and then ordered the accounts into *his own office*;—that Mr. W. procured his Majesty's Warrant to cover Mr. Lukin's accounts, and countersigned them with his own name;—that the Auditors *again* required Mr. Lukin to account with them, and where again refused, on the grounds that part of his accounts, so warranted, were already passed at the War Office by Mr. Windham's directions, and that he was directed by Mr. Windham to make up and to deliver into *his* office the remainder;—that the Auditors informed the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Paymaster General's certificates did not detail the several heads of service under which the issues to Mr. Lukin were made, and that the certificates *differed materially* from those contained in the special certificate of charge on Mr. Lukin, and *from his own account attested upon oath*;—that Mr. Windham, being about to retire from office, procured warrants to cover *all remaining sums*, to the total amount of 1,524,630*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*;—that Mr. Windham wrote an official letter to Mr. Lukin, stating that he had passed all his accounts on a certificate of their correctness by *Mr. Gardiner*, whose *own charges* constituted part thereof, amounting to 180,154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, but was certified by another person connected with Mr. Windham's family, and ordered by him to examine them."

We have now ascertained that this person who thus certified the accounts, (and that too on a mere verbal order from Mr. Windham) was Capt. Foy, who married Mr. Lukin's niece; and the same 7th Report of Military Inquiry further shews us, that William Jones, Esq. who married another Miss Lukin, acted in a double capacity, assisting Mr. Lukin, who received the million and a half, although an extra clerk in the Pay Office, the very Office from which Mr. Lukin received the public money, and also had a share of his emoluments. Well might Mr. Poole state to the late Mr. Perceval, that for relations to be thus compacted together in one Office, of which Mr. Windham was the head, and thus congregated in mutual interest, renders the rules of official responsibility null and of no effect, making it impossible for an individual, with the strongest proofs, to detect malversation of the public money, however certain of the existence thereof.—At page 78, 7th Report, Mr. Jones is asked who prepared the Estimates, and answers, "the Agent;" also whether they stated the balances, and answers, "he believes not generally;" yet he shared his emoluments, and the following are allowed to be his balances:—

1794 1795	Mr. Lukin had in hand	£80,051	19	0	
1796.	Ditto had overpaid				355 5 0½
1797.	Ditto had in hand....	35,579	19	7½	
1798.	Ditto, ditto	25,560	11	4½	
1799.	Ditto, ditto	40,084	15	5½	
1800.	Ditto, ditto	21,006	5	1½	
1801.	Ditto, ditto	9,757	7	8½	

Besides the above balances, the large sum of 139,621*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* is charged by Mr. Lukin for general contingencies.

But to return to Mr. Jones of the Pay Office sharing emoluments with Mr. Lukin, who received the million and

a half from thence,—Mr. Poole submitted to Mr. Perceval, whether investigation ought not to be conducted by persons not likely to be influenced by such a closely connected union of family interests, brought together in one Office, or coalesced between different Offices, which ought to be a check upon each other?

RECAPITULATION OF PARTIES.

Right Hon. W. WINDHAM—who authorised the monies to be issued to his half brother, Robert Lukin, Esq. then resists the Treasury decision and Auditors' examination, and passes the accounts himself.

ROBERT LUKIN, Esq.—Agent of Foreign Corps, receives 1,514,872*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and declines accounting with the Auditors, because Mr. Windham had ordered him to pass his Accounts in the War Office.

WM. JONES, Esq.—Extra Clerk in the Pay Office, marries Mr. Lukin's niece, assists Mr. Lukin in his Accounts, and shares his emoluments.

Captain FOY—marries another niece of Mr. Lukin, certifies Mr. Lukin's Accounts on a *verbal* order from Mr. Windham, who thereupon passes them.

ROBERT LUKIN, jun. Esq.—brought into the War Office as First Clerk over the heads of the former Subordinates—takes back his Uncle's Vouchers before they are forced to go to audit ultimately.

JAMES LUKIN, Esq.—succeeds Mr. Gardiner as Accountant of the Foreign Department of the War Office.

EMPEROR WOODFORD, Esq.—Inspector-General of these Foreign Corps—expends 262,912*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*—absconds without settling his Accounts.

RICH. GARDINER, Esq.—succeeded Mr. Woodford abroad, expends 180,154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, then returns, and is made Accountant of the whole Department, in which capacity he certifies Mr. Lukin's Account, including his own Expenditure, and writes the Letter which will be seen to follow.

Mr. Poole sends Mr. Perceval the following Extract of a Letter, written by Mr. Gardiner, when Mr. Windham had made him Accountant of his own accounts, and certifier thereof, and of others, with a salary of 547*l.* 10*s.* per annum; and where he soon grew to 365*l.* additional, and then to 1095*l.* per annum:—

(Extract.) "*War-Office, August* 4, 1797.

"As the Regiments of Castries, Mortemart and Dillon, are now of the same establishment, I beg of you to desire the Commanding Officers to adopt the same Form of Monthly Return, it is otherwise impossible to make out a General Return of the three Corps to be laid before Mr. Windham.—The Return of the Regiment of Castries, for the 1st of July, is as good a model as you can take.—I have seen and spoken to Mr. Windham relative to your appointment; he desires that the official nomination may be deferred till Mr. Woodford returns to town. I expect him this day or to-morrow; consequently hope that the Dispatches of Tuesday next will contain your appointment. This vile system of procrastinating increases rather than abates, and we are all employed in bringing to light evils past, instead of concerting stable measures to prevent future depredation.—However, I have no more reason to quarrel with this same system, than Divines with *Sin and the Devil*, for neither of us could be employed but for this perversion of moral faculty.—The only use to which I am converted is the examination of old accounts.—I docket and make up in most official parcels these monuments of Peculation.—I make my Report upon them—hand them from one closet to another, where they will probably lie till some Committee (should the mice and moths spare these valuable manuscripts) calls for them.—I could wish something more useful, as it would be more serviceable to myself; for I have not the faith to believe that year after year I shall have my 500*l.* upon such unwarrantable terms.—The Secret Committee may, indeed, call us to question next Session, as it has done Mr. Lewis in this:—however, I do not find this Committee is one jot better employed than myself.—Mr. Lewis delivered in a return of his share of the emoluments of this Office, amounting to 18,000*l.* per annum, and yet his wings are not clipped." (Signed) "RICHARD GARDINER."

But it appears at p. 8, of the Seventh Report of Military Inquiry, that the document furnished from the War-Office to that Committee of Finance, 1797, (Mr. Windham being Secretary at War) *did not include* this Department of Foreign Corps; and therefore the presumption is rather that they were kept ignorant of its existence, than that they were employed as Mr. Gardiner describes, (the present Speaker of the House of Commons was President of that Committee) and by reference to the Journals of that House, we find no Estimates of these Corps laid before Parliament till June 20, 1797, at which time Mr. Lukin had received near a million of money on account thereof. With these and other of the strongest motives for immediate investigation, did Mr. Poole present, on the 19th of January, 1808, a Statement containing 18 folio pages, (when Mr. Windham was yet living) but with so little success, that it is with surprise we learn he so far persevered as to renew it.—however, on the 8th of May last, and only four days before Mr. Perceval's death, he delivered in another Statement of twelve folio pages, written in the following respectful terms:—

"I beg leave, Sir, to submit to you, whether all these things should continue to be withheld from the knowledge of *present* Committees, or whether their knowledge of official abuses should not be extended by the examination thereof?—With such facts before them, resting, as they do, on Official and Parliamentary Document, the certainty thereof might render their recommendations of sure benefit to the public if acted upon; whereas future amendment cannot be expected to arise from partial investigations or partial exposures of some persons, accompanied by the impunity of other, and to my knowledge, greater offenders—I submit whether the preceding letter has found any parallel, even in the redundant exposures of the present times."

He then refers to positive Parliamentary Document, which develope such endeavours to withhold these accounts from the Auditors, and such expedients to pass and retain them in the War Office, that it seems the wished-for *Energy beyond the Law* had suggested an *Expenditure beyond Controul*.

Another assertion, which any Member of Parliament may verify, is, that the 180,154*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* expended by Mr. Gardiner, now stands scored up to Emperor Woodford*, in addition to the sum he absconded from, and thus the public have only the same renegade security for the one as the other; and for no other reason, which Mr. Poole can learn, than that Mr. Gardiner threatens his superiors, saying, if there are any proceedings against him, he will not stand alone—and we see neither the late Mr. Windham, nor his successor, the Hon. Charles Yorke, dare stir in it.*

At last, in December, 1804, the accounts were obliged to go to the Old Auditors, and Mr. Poole followed them there, informing John Erskine, Esq. of Mr. Devaux's false signature of *Charles Tailer*, and it was acknowledged to exist in the vouchers of Mr. Lukin, then in the office of Mr. Deare, who was inspecting them, and an assurance given, that accounts once delivered in must re-

* See Arrears and Balances.

main there. Yet Mr. Deare, only a few minutes after Mr. Poole left the office, took them into a hackney-coach and carried them home. Mr. Batt was Chairman that day, and Mr. Erskine was sitting at the Board likewise; but the consternation produced at that time subsided with the change of Administration (1806), which Mr. Windham joined, seemingly as a relapsed Patriot, and his colleague, Lord H. Petty, was soon induced to abolish the Old Auditors, giving Mr. Batt 2000*l.* per annum, making John Erskine, Esq. a Comptroller of Army Accounts, unconnected with the Auditors, and Mr. Deare, who was before an Inspector, was promoted to be an Auditor with 1200*l.* per annum, and 300*l.* per annum had been given him before for former services.

Mr. Poole distinctly also informed Mr. Perceval, in both statements, that he has been 14 years in possession of a letter requiring him to give false certificates, which still remains unasked for by any of the public functionaries, though Alexander Davison, Esq. has been imprisoned two years for such things being found in his accounts. "What, then," says he, "becomes of the equality of distributive justice, which constitutes its essence, and benefits society by examples void of partiality?"

He then concludes:—"My Narrative was published with that Letter, and other very conclusive proofs, in 1804; yet, Sir, the more recent delinquencies have been made to precede those charges.—Sixteen years have elapsed since the first nefarious transactions took place; in which interval various exposures have been made.—The Trial of Lord Melville, the Investigation of General Delancey, and Barrack Transactions,—the Imprisonment of A. Davison, Esq.,—the Deficiency of the Honourable T. Steele,—the Sale of East India Patronage, and departure of Emperor Woodford, Esq.,—the Exposure of the Dutch Commissioners,—the Imprisonment of Valentine Jones, Esq.,—the Absconding of Joseph Hunt, Esq.,—the Deficiency of the Hon. G. Villiers, and the recent Default of Mr. Chinnery, have all been made to precede the examination of my original charges. And the previous and subsequent combinations of offices to suspend them,—less criminal perhaps, but not much less culpable, are circumstances bearing so strongly on the administration of justice in the Departments of the Government at Home, that I hope and trust I am justified in soliciting the favour of your attention thereto, and to the two Documents laid before Parliament during the four years since I had the honour to address you, and which furnish all the proofs of the references I have made to them."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

Algesiras, June 4.—We are as yet without any official details of the action of Bornos;—a prisoner who has been brought here, a Chef d'Escadron in the division engaged, states, that the action was most bloody; that the French had formed a kind of entrenched camp, where they left two battalions and 300 horse in reserve; that the remainder of the division, to the number of about 3000 foot and 150 horse, had marched out to meet Gen. Ballasteros, by whom they were vigorously attacked, and who, the Chef d'Escadron adds, had a force double their own; that a desperate contest ensued, which lasted three-quarters of an hour; at the end of which, victory declared in favour of the French. The loss of the Spaniards he calculates at 1300 men in all; among whom are no fewer than 80 officers killed or wounded; and that of the French at 600 rank and file; 3 officers killed, and about 30 wounded. He farther states, that owing to their small numbers, this battle has not been productive of any advantage to the French; and that the same would have been the case with the Spaniards, if they had beaten their enemies, as the latter would then have re-entered their lines, which were so strongly fortified, that not fewer than 25,000 men would have been required to carry them.—The capture of the works at Almaraz had come to the enemy's knowledge, but our Chef d'Escadron represents them as very weak, and accordingly attaches very little importance to their loss. He believes, that the allies have withdrawn from Estremadura, and have no notion of penetrating into Andalusia for the present; but if they should attempt it, he thinks, from the experience of the past, that Lord Wellington must have the means of ensuring success. Soult continues in his position in the front of Seville, with 25,000 men, who are in communication with 15,000 more belonging to Marmont's army.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nottingham, June 26.—The theatre at this place has been abruptly closed by command of the Town Magistrates in consequence of the tumultuous proceedings that have taken place on several successive evenings, occasioned by a request made to the orchestra to play the national air of *God Save the King*.—On the tune being called for, it has generally been accompanied with a cry of "hats off," which has produced the most violent opposition. Instead of complying with this request, the Opposition-ists answer it with a cry of "*Millions be free!*" and rising with their hats on, place themselves in the most menacing attitude of defiance. This act of indecency has frequently led to blows, and a general contest or tumult has been the result. On Wednesday evening last, a number of desperadoes surrounded Brigade-Major Humphrys, on coming out of the theatre, hooted him along the streets to his quarters, and threw a bottle in his face, which cut him severely. On another occasion, a party waylaid an officer of the 2d Somerset Militia, in the Park, late in the evening, and beat him in a most inhuman manner. Several men have been compelled to enter into recognizances for their good behaviour, and two or three are bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions, for the assault committed on the officer in the Park.

On Wednesday week an experiment was made with a machine at Leeds, under the direction of Mr. John Blenkinsop, for the purpose of substituting the agency of steam for the use of horses, in the conveyance of coals on the iron rail-way, from the mines of J. C. Brandling, Esq. at Middleton, to Leeds. This machine is, in fact, a steam-engine of four horses' power, which, with the assistance of cranks turning a cog-wheel, and iron cogs placed at one side of the rail-way, is capable of moving at the speed of ten miles an hour.

Thursday week, late in the afternoon, two French officers, prisoners of war, on parole, in the town of Reading, fought a duel, in a field, not far from the New Inn, Oxford-road, when one of them received a ball, which passed through the back part of his neck. Their mode of combating was singular. Not being able to procure pistols, they agreed to decide the affair with a fowling-piece, the only weapon they possessed, at the distance of about fifty paces, by firing alternately. The first discharge was conclusive. The officer who fired, immediately rendered every assistance in his power to his wounded antagonist.—He accompanied him back in a post-chaise to his lodgings, where a surgeon instantly attended, and dressed his wound, which is not dangerous.

The village of Alperton, where Bowler shot at Mr. Barrows, has been the scene of another deplorable event. A farmer of the name of Kidney was found drowned in a pond at the back of Mr. Barrows' house, on Monday morning. He had left his men hay-making on Saturday morning, and was not heard of until found in the situation above described. The rash act is supposed to have been occasioned by the deceased having suffered very considerable losses in consequence of the wet weather. The rain on Friday week had completely swamped a rick of hay unfinished, containing many score load, and it had worked him into a state of despondency perceptible to all who knew him.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The wheats just getting into bloom, are described in the reports from most parts of the country as looking particularly well. The continued winds and rain have not yet had an unfavourable effect, on the contrary, the rains have been beneficial to the corn, and an early harvest is expected. The crops appear large and bulky, the wheat is particularly so, on the best soils, and very little laid. Beans and pease, and all other crops, said to be good, oats excepted, which are in many parts bad.—Hay harvest, near London, is about half completed, the crop large, and the greater part well preserved. The clovers and artificial grasses, generally, either making upon the ground, or carted. No want of hands.—Potatoe planting nearly finished, and the largest extent of ground planted throughout the island, it is supposed, ever before known. Turnip sowing not yet finished; the drill but little practised for turnips in the south-eastern counties. Hops in a promising state; no defect reported. Same of the seed crops. A large breadth of cole-seed in Essex. The fruit has suffered materially from cold and blighting winds, but the cherries most of all, being, in many parts, entirely cut off in the bloom. The fallows work well.—The stock of old wheat in the country universally said to be at a very low ebb, and is well known to have been spared by a variety of substitutes and admixtures in the bread, more especially in the metropolis, in which potatoes have supplied a considerable share. Very great want, in the course of the next two months, is expected by persons of the best information. Wool has rather a brisker sale, but the stock in the growers' hands still very large.—Cattle of all descriptions, fat and lean, excessively dear; lambs scarce. Cows, invariably, at a high price. Store pigs form an exception, being still lower in price.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES.

On Monday and Tuesday this House was chiefly occupied in receiving the Message from the Regent respecting the disturbed Counties, and forming a Secret Committee, which was composed as follows:—Lord Chancellor, Marquis Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Earl of Harrowby, Earl Graham, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Powis, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Grenville, Lord Ross, and Lord Redesdale.

Wednesday, July 1.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The Marquis WELLESLEY, after a very argumentative speech, but in which there was nothing new,—as indeed there can be nothing new said on the subject,—moved, "That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the Laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant Establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

A debate ensued.—The motion was opposed by the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lords Longford, Eldon, Sidmouth, Liverpool, Redesdale, and Ellenborough.—It was approved by the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Norfolk, and Lords Hardwicke, Harrowby, Holland, Mulgrave, Camden, Moira, Lansdowne, Melville, Stanhope, and Grenville.—On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of *one*,—there being, for the motion,—Contents, 74,—Proxies, 51;—and against it,—Non-Contents, 74.—Proxies, 52:—so that the question was lost by one Proxy.—Adjourned.

Friday, July 3.

EX-OFFICIO INFORMATIONS.

Lord HOLLAND brought in a Bill to repeal that part of the Act, passed in the 48th of the King, which relates to *Ex-Officio* Informations.—Read a first time.

DISSENTERS.

Lord STANHOPE's Bill for repealing certain Penalties operating upon Dissenters, was thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of 21. Lord LIVERPOOL, however, said, that he was desirous some alteration in the law should take place, and that in a few days Ministers would bring in a Bill on the subject.

SINECURE PLACE BILL.

This Bill was also thrown out on the second reading, the LORD CHANCELLOR declaring himself "unable to discover that it had any regular and legal tendency."—Twenty-seven Peers voted against the measure, and only eight were in its favour.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, June 27.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES.

Lord CASTLEREAGH delivered a Message from his Royal Highness the Price Regent, to the following purport:—

"G. P. R.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has ordered to be laid before Parliament Copies of certain Informations which his Royal Highness has received, respecting certain violent and unlawful Proceedings which have lately taken place in some of the Northern and Midland Counties. His Royal Highness relies on the wisdom and experience of Parliament to adopt such measures as may be thought necessary for the preservation of the lives and properties of his Majesty's faithful and peaceable subjects."—Ordered for consideration on Monday.

Monday, June 29.

NEW TAXES.

The Assessed Tax Bill was read a third time.

Mr. WESTERN expressed his decided opposition to the additional tax of 3*s*. 6*d*. on horses kept for agriculture. The tax already amounted to 14*s*.; and this addition would operate with great severity, particularly on small farmers. He should therefore move the omission of the clause.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended, that at any rate the clause should undergo some modification. It not unfrequently happened, that in catching weather like the present, unfavourable for the purposes of agriculture, small farmers were obliged to hire or to purchase double the usual number of teams to get through with their operations. It would be extremely hard that they should pay the tax for such additional horses which they might have only for a few months. He thought that the tax ought not to apply, therefore, unless the horses were kept more than half a-year.

Mr. VANSITTART opposed this modification, as tending to alter the whole frame of the Bill. The objection equally applied to the tax as it now stood, as to the additional one proposed.

Sir C. BURRELL suggested, that a tax on hot-houses and green-houses, which were articles of luxury and pleasure, would be as productive, and less objectionable, than this tax on horses.

The House then divided, when there appeared against the Amendment, 69—For it, 42,—Majority, 27.—The Bill was passed.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought up a large sealed packet of Papers by order of the Prince Regent, being the information

to which his Royal Highness had in his Message alluded, and which he stated should be laid before Parliament.—His Lordship said, that it was unnecessary to trouble the House with any details in this stage of the business. After a Secret Committee, which he should propose, had examined the information communicated, and laid the substance before Parliament in such a form as would give a distinct view of the actual state of the Disturbances,—a fit opportunity would be furnished for entering upon the subject. Nothing could be more injurious in every point of view, than premature discussion; and he should therefore only now move for an Address, thanking the Prince Regent for his most gracious Message, and assuring his Royal Highness that the necessary proceedings would be forthwith instituted to secure the lives and property of the loyal inhabitants of the disturbed districts.

Mr. WHITBREAD sincerely hoped, that after the Secret Committee should have been appointed to report upon the Papers, it would be found that no extraordinary measures were necessary; and as the Noble Lord had deprecated discussion, so he (Mr. Whitbread) deprecated any ill-advised attempt to do good from which so much injury might ensue.—(*Hear, hear!*) Examples from our own and from the history of other countries were not wanting to shew with what extreme caution we should proceed, and profiting by dear-bought experience, he trusted that the subject would be discussed without passion, and decided without precipitation. After the whole matter should have been investigated, he could not avoid indulging a sanguine hope that it would be found that the law of the country, as it now stands, properly executed, was quite adequate to the restoration of tranquillity.

The resolution was agreed to *nem con.*

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved, that the Papers should be referred to a Committee, that it be a Committee of Secrecy, and that the number of Members be 21; which were severally ordered. His Lordship likewise moved, that the Members be chosen by ballot.

Mr. WHITBREAD protested against this mode of proceeding, since it would give the Noble Lord the appointment of every Member of the Committee.—(*Hear!*)

Lord CASTLEREAGH persisted in his motion, since he was certain that on no side of the House, on such a question, would party feeling be exercised.

Sir F. BURDETT could not help feeling great jealousy as to the conduct of Government; he hoped that the bounds of the Constitution would not a-new be transgressed by them. The mode in which the Committee was formed, if the satisfaction of the people was looked to, was of the utmost importance.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It ought to be of such a description that the country would place reliance upon its wisdom and impartiality, and not to be merely composed of the creatures of ministerial nomination.

The question that the Committee be chosen by ballot was then put and carried, though there were a long number of dissentient voices.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

Sir W. SCOTT rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the practice of Ecclesiastical Courts, in cases of excommunication. It was intended by the Bill, that the process attendant on excommunication should entirely cease, and that instead of it should be substituted the writ *De contumaci capiendo.* It would next enact the abolition of excommunication generally, except in the case of offences of a higher nature. The power of excommunication, or exclusion from religious privileges, was inherent in all religious communities, and ought not to be denied to the Church. The next object of the bill would be, that the civil consequences of excommunication should be abolished, except in offences of great enormity, such as that of incest, which must ever be considered as a high crime, endangering the purity of domestic life. He also proposed to reduce the number of Ecclesiastical Courts, many of which were of petty and lo[illegible] Of matters of defamation the Bill was silent, [illegible] ortance that some Courts should ex[illegible] ersons of the female sex might [illegible] only took cognisance of defamation, where crimes were charged that were punishable in those Courts. Neither did the Bill extend to Ireland, not being sufficiently acquainted with the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts in that country. He concluded with observing, that he had discharged with sincerity the task which the House had imposed upon him; and should they reject the Bill, he could assure them that no man could bear the disappointment with more perfect resignation!

Lord FOLKSTONE regretted that so long a delay had occurred in bringing in the Bill; though with its provisions, as far as he understood them, he was himself in a great measure satisfied.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY thought that the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction over defamation should be abolished altogether; and recommended the extension of so great a benefit as this Bill might prove to Ireland.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Palmer's per centage Bill was read a third time and passed.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. MARTIN then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Court of Exchequer Remembrancer's Bill. The suitors in the Exchequer had no security for their money in the person who at present held it. He knew one case where 15,000*l.* of suitors money was lodged in a private banker's hands, and afterwards laid out in a mortgage by that banker. If in the mean time the suitor was to have got his money by a decree, he should have waited for the receipt it of from the officer until the banker had gone through the delay of a very long process to obtain it. This state of things was by no means fair to the suitor. Upwards of 1,000,000*l.* of suitor's money had been traded on in the same way as the sum now mentioned, for the profit of the officer. The House ought to interpose with a remedy, in the contemplation of possible danger, and not when the injury had been actually sustained.

The House went into the Committee.

Mr. BURTON said, that the practice of lodging the money in the hands of a private banker existed, without injury, for more than a century. Some amendments were then proposed, and adopted in the Committee—The report was brought up.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 30.

PALACE COURT.

Mr. LOCKHART moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Burton Morris, a Judge of the Palace Court. The Charter by which that Court was held, declared, that a Judge should receive no fees beyond those appertaining to his office, and that he should have no power to increase the Dues of the Officers of the Court. On the contrary, it appeared from the documents he held in his hand, that some time ago Mr. B. Morris had increased by a rule, not only his own fees, but those of the inferior Officers of the Court, of which he was a presiding Judge. This he (Mr. L.) maintained was a most unwarrantable assumption of power; it was, however, attended with circumstances which made it more worthy of condemnation. In the first place, Mr. Morris did not think proper to consult the other Judges upon the subject, but held communication with the inferior Officers of the Court, and took an effectual way to prevent any opposition from them, by raising their fees also. The Prothonotary, Mr. Crutchley, in a letter, took the liberty of remonstrating upon the matter; but he received an answer from the Learned Judge replete with intemperate language, demanding a submissive apology for such presumptious interference. Soon after several ill-grounded accusations were brought against Mr. Crutchley, and he was suspended from office in a way the most precipitate, unusual, and unjust. As there could be no doubt of the illegality of the rule, he hoped that the House would take the matter into its consideration. He concluded with his motion.

Mr. CHARLES ADAMS rose to second the motion. The illegality of these proceedings had been submitted to Mr. Sergeant Shepherd and Mr. Sergeant Best, who, along with the late Attorney General, condemned them as contrary to law.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, it did not appear to him that any Parliamentary ground had been made out for the motion,

Unless some more important reasons should be assigned for such an investigation, he should feel it his duty to oppose it. The question respecting the increase of Fees had been referred to the Attorney General, who approved of that increase, except so far as related to the Judge's own fees, which had been *inadvertently* included. That increase, therefore, in which the Judge had an interest, was, on this opinion of the Attorney General, immediately rescinded, and the order revoked. Should Parliament enter into all *such* questions, *they would have nothing else to do.* It was certainly competent for them to inquire into the conduct of Courts of Justice, but it was only in cases of malversation and corruption, where such an inquiry could be proper.

Mr. LOCKHART, in reply, contended, that the increase of Fees in the way it had been done was illegal, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney General, and extremely oppressive to the poorer classes of the people, who were the persons chiefly interested in this Court. Many of the cases in that Court would not take up three minutes, and the Counsel's Fee, instead of half-a-guinea, was increased to a guinea, which very increase might keep many a poor man in prison, who might otherwise be liberated. He would not admit that the Learned Judge had acted inadvertently. He blamed him chiefly, because he had consulted with the Attornies of the Court, in making this increase, without the sanction of the other Judges.

The motion was negatived without a division.

SECRET COMMITTEE.

Mr. DENT brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Ballot, when the following names were read by the Clerk, as duly elected Members of the Secret Committee:—Mr. Canning, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Whitbread, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Bootle, Mr. Yorke, Lord L. Gower, Lord Milton, Mr. Long, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. S. Wortley, Lord Newark, Mr. Tierney, Mr. C. Paget, Mr. Leicester, and Mr. Babington.

Mr. WHITBREAD observed, that the result had justified what he had said last night. This Committee was the mere nomination of the Treasury, as all Committees of this sort had been ever since he had a seat in the House, and the same as the list handed about in the morning.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 1.

NEW TAXES.

On the third reading of the Excise Bill, Mr. BROUGHAM and Lord ALTHORP again urged their objections to the additional duties on leather and agricultural servants, as falling most grievously on the lower orders.—The tax on leather was also opposed by Sir E. KNATCHBULL, Mr. W. SMITH, Sir T. TURTON, Mr. HENRY THORNTON, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. BASTARD, who stated that they were instructed by their Constituents to oppose this tax.

Mr. VANSITTART replied, that if the tanners should make out a case sufficient to call upon Parliament for relief, it unquestionably would be granted. He should purpose an increased drawback on articles exported in a manufactured state.

A division took place on this tax on leather, when there appeared for it only a majority of eight, the numbers being, for it, 86—Against it, 78.

PENITENTIARY HOUSE.

Mr. HOLFORD observed, that great advantages might arise to society from the erection of a Penitentiary House for the reception and correction of criminals not wholly abandoned. It was proposed to erect one which would contain 600 persons, 300 of each sex; the estimated expence of which was 260,000*l.* To commence it however, only 30,000*l.* would now be wanted, for which sum he should accordingly move.

Mr. W. SMITH, Mr. WILBERFORCE, and others, approved the plan, but thought the expence enormous; but on a division, it was carried by a majority of 34, only seven persons voting against the motion.—Adjourned.

Thursday, July 2.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to know, whether it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put the Leather Tax in execution, when it was carried by a majority of only eight?

Mr. VANSITTART said, as the House had given its consent to the measure, it was in the discretion of Government to act as they should see fit.

MARYLEBONE PARK.

Mr. CREEVEY called the attention of the House and the country to the subject of the Crown Lands at Marylebone. The Treasury had no doubt a general right of disposal over those lands, but at the same time the Surveyor was directed once in three years to lay before the House an account of his expenditures. This Report ought to have been made within 30 days after the opening of this Session; yet when he (Mr. Creevey) some time since blamed and required the reasons of the non-production of this account, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Wharton) had expressed some anger against him for supposing that an act of Parliament should be obeyed. There were three objects which the Surveyor ought to have in view—benefit to the revenue and to the public, and ornament to the metropolis. He knew not, and therefore wished to enquire, how far those objects had been contemplated. He had, indeed, gone himself to survey this land, but the only improvement, the only progress, was a gravel walk and a plantation of boards, forbidding him, under pain of prosecution, to go forward. He knew also, that Lord Glenbervie, who was the Surveyor, and Mr. Nash, the artist, had an interest in this land, which appeared to him incompatible with their duties. They were concerned, the former to the amount of 3,500*l.* the latter to the amount of 10,000*l.* in what was called the Regent's Canal, but which, with more propriety, might be called Lord Glenbervie's and Mr. Nash's Canal. He thought that Lord Glenbervie and Mr. Nash should not be suffered to go on building and planting, without some enquiry by the House into their proceedings. He then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, for an account of the sums expended on the Crown Lands, in 1811, to be laid before the House.

Mr. WHARTON had no objection to the production of the paper, but did not see how it could satisfy the enquiries of the Hon. Gentleman. He then entered into a defence of the conduct of Lord Glenbervie, who was a most upright public officer; observing, that his Report would shew how attentive he had been to all the objects which the Hon. Gentleman recommended. He must strongly reprobate any attack made on the character of a public man; for such attacks were the surest method of creating civil confusion, and even revolution.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE MILITARY.

Sir F. BURDETT said, he rose for the purpose of asking, whether any steps had been taken on the petition of Giles Fletcher? He had also another question. The Hon. Secretary talked of revolution; he had heard what appeared to him somewhat indicative of such an event; the military had been introduced at Bristol at the time of the poll. He had often observed, and was ready to meet all the lawyers on the point, that a death, inflicted under such circumstances, would be murder.

The SPEAKER said, it was for the House to consider whether they would allow argumentative questions to be put, such as that of the Hon. Baronet.

Sir F. BURDETT said, it was his intention merely to ask, whether soldiers were now employed at the taking the poll at Bristol?

Mr. WHARTON said, that the case of Fletcher had been examined, and his charges were found to be utterly without foundation.

Sir F. BURDETT said, he should make a motion on that subject.

Lord PALMERSTONE stated, that he, as Secretary of War, had given the usual direction to the General of the District to withdraw the troops from Bristol till the close of the poll. That Officer, however, had since informed him by letter, that a requisition had been sent to him, signed by the Mayor of Bristol, and the Magistrates of Gloucestershire, to move his troops to the city. He had, in consequence, marched and quartered his troops in the vicinity of the town, but had not suffered them to enter it. If the Hon. Baronet had received more recent information, of the troops being in the town, it was no doubt owing to

the tumultuary proceedings of the populace, which might make it necessary to call the military to the aid of the civil power.

LINCOLN JAIL.

Mr. D. GIDDY brought up the Report of the Committee on Lincoln Goal, which was read, and stated, that the Committee finding it necessary to examine some of the debtors confined in that gaol, and fearing lest the Sheriff, by bringing them up, under the order of the House, might be subject to actions for escapes, doubted as to their best method of procedure, and craved the assistance of the House. The Hon. Gentleman said, the hesitation of the Committee did not arise from any doubt of the power of the House to enforce the attendance of the witnesses, but from a prudential doubt, as to the propriety of subjecting the Sheriff to actions for his obedience to the Speaker's Warrant. They doubted whether the Sheriff, in a Court of Law, would be allowed to plead their authority in bar of any action against him.

The SPEAKER said, no doubt could be entertained of the power and right of the House: it was another consideration, whether it would be prudent always to exercise it.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, the Committee had no doubt on this point of the privilege of the House, but thought it would be imprudent again to subject the privileges of Parliament to the discussion of a Court of Law. Perhaps a Commission would answer the purposes of the enquiry, as well as the compulsory attendance of witnesses.

The SPEAKER recommended that the Report should be recommitted for farther consideration.

Sir F. BURDETT said, though the opinion was unpopular in that House, he must still express his doubt of their power:—very vague opinions were always given on this subject, and on the present occasion, none of the Lawyers would say whether the Sheriff could plead their warrant in bar. As to the other question, he thought a view of the prison necessary to forming a right judgment on the subject.

Sir S. ROMILLY thought it would be monstrous if the House could not exert such a power: how else, in many cases, could an investigation be properly conducted?

After a few words from Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Lockhart, the Report was ordered to be recommitted.—Adjourned.

Friday, July 3.

LANCASTER JAIL.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that the charges against Mr. Higgins, the Jailer, were, that the filth of the prison was not cleaned away for several days;—that he would not allow coals in small quantities to be brought to the prisoners in cold weather, when he knew that they could not afford to purchase them in larger proportions;—that a portion of the ground of the prison was used for his own pleasure,—and that he did not visit the prisoners for ten months together. A letter from John Spencer, confined for debt in this jail, stated that having broken his leg, he was refused a surgeon, by which he was lame to this day; the county allowance had also been withheld, and his son refused admittance to see him.—One John Rawling, a lunatic, who was confined for murder, had been heard to scream out, and exclaim, as the Turnkey was flogging him, "Murder! kill me—kill me!"—He was found dead in his cell, when it was given out that he had hang himself with his stockings. On the inquest, there appeared only a single mark of violence, one eye was blackened. Two persons, who had washed the body, described it as a mass of congealed blood.—These things, said Sir Francis Burdett, certainly ought to be enquired into; the system of imprisonment should be narrowly watched. Now, for the first time since he sat in Parliament, he saw a disposition in the Government to attend to complaints, and notwithstanding the result of former Commissions, at Kilmainham and at Cold Bath Fields, he was confident the Government would do what was right.—He therefore moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to order a Commission to inquire into the charges made against the Inspecting Magistrates of Lincoln Jail, and the general state of that prison.

Mr. W. BOOTLE was confident that nothing improper had taken place in the jail. Mr. Higgins was a person of excellent character. The jail was uncommonly crowded, and some inconvenience might have arisen.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought a case had not been made out for Parliamentary Inquiry; but if the Hon. Baronet thought fit to communicate with him on the subject, and if it appeared in the same light to him as to the Hon. Baronet, he (Lord C.) would use his endeavours to appoint a Commission without the interference of Parliament.

After some further conversation, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT withdrew his motion, on an understanding that Government would interfere in the business.

The East India Loan Bill went through a Committee, and some discussion took place on the Irish Tithes Bill; after which the House adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 30, 1812.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Buller has transmitted a letter from Capt. Hopkins, of the Helicon sloop, giving an account of his having, on the 25th instant, captured, off the Isle of Bas, La Zulma, a French lugger privateer, carrying 19 men, with small arms.

BANKRUPTS.

G. and J. Ancell, Wallington, Surrey, calico-printers.
J. Callen, Portsea, draper.
R. Birtles, Birmingham, factor.
J. Burchall, Hindley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.
W. Revett, Blue Anchor-road, Surrey, miller.
C. Errington, Collercoates, Northumberland, rope-maker.
W. Nokes, Norwich, merchant.
G. Coope, Prestwich, Lancashire, joiner.
W. Lavender, Offerton, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.
H. Craukanthorpe, Liverpool, hardwareman.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains the following accounts:—

A dispatch from Gen. Ross, dated at Carthagena, May 22, relates the capture of the city of Almeria, by a small Spanish force under the orders of Capt. Adam, of the Invincible. The French garrison, 4 or 500 men, had marched out to oppose Gen. Friere, when the Spaniards entered, destroyed two privateers,—blew up the castle of St. Elmo, with all the sea defences,—embarked the useful guns, and destroyed the remainder. The inhabitants received the allies as their deliverers.

Another dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, dated Gibraltar, June 8, gives an account of the defeat of General Ballasteros, near Bornos, by General Coursoux; in which the Spaniards lost 1000 men in killed, wounded, and missing, including 80 Officers. General Ballasteros describes the action as "perhaps the most serious that has been fought from the beginning of the Revolution;" and says, with much simplicity, that "an unexpected occurrence has alone deprived me of the glory of a complete victory." He does not state what the "unexpected occurrence" was, but adds, that the loss of the enemy could not have been less considerable, as they did not molest him in his retreat.

A letter from Sir Home Popham, dated on board the Venerable, off Lequito, June 24, announces the success of an attack upon that place, made by the Spanish Guerillas, assisted by the squadron under Sir Home's orders. A fortified convent protected the town; a battery was erected against it, and after a breach had been effected, the Guerillas stormed it, though not till a second attempt.—The marines from the ships having landed, and cannon being brought to bear on the town, the French Commandant, Gillort, with 290 men, surrendered. The Guerillas had 56 men killed or wounded; but the English had not a man hurt.

Sir Edward Pellew transmits an account of the capture of four French merchant vessels, by the boats of the Leviathan, under Lieut Dobbs:—they had also taken a French privateer brig, of 14 guns, but she afterwards got on shore and fell into the enemy's hands.—He also states, that the boats of the Undaunted, Volontaire, and Blossom, under Lieut. Eager, attacked a convoy near the mouth of the Rhone, when of 26 vessels comprising the convoy, 7 were brought out, 12 burnt, and 2 left stranded. A national schooner, of four 18-pounders, was among those burnt. No loss on the side of the British in this affair; but in the former we had two men killed and four wounded.

And Capt. Usher, of the Hyacinth, states, that, with the Termagent and Basilisk, he anchored off the Castle of Almunecar, to which place the French had retreated from Nersa. Having opened his fire, destroyed a privateer, and driven the enemy into the town, he ceased, from a wish to spare the unfortunate inhabitants. In the mean time, some of Ballasteros's Guerillas arrived, under Col. Febrien, and having together taken a position in the rear of the French, they immediately left the town, and retreated upon Granada. Capt. Usher had commenced the destruction of the works, which are very strong. The enemy's loss was very severe; only two English seamen were wounded.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Aspinall, Southowram, Halifax, stone-merchant.
T. Dixon, Hulme, Lancaster, builder.
R. Frost, Greenland Dock, Rotherhithe, victualler.
J. Howell, Dartmouth, Devon, grocer.
E. Worley, Brockham, Surrey, dealer.
H. B. Milliken, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, sugar-refiner.
W. Gudrich, Daventry, wine-merchant.
W. Brock, Liverpool, merchant.
M. Nelson, Manchester, Victualler.
R. Peppin, Dulverton, Somerset, shopkeeper.
J. Bowers, Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner.
T. Jones, North Shields, Northumberland, grocer.
T. Darby, New Sarum, Wilts, linen-draper.
D. Tighton, Birmingham, Warwick, printer.
W. Nightingale, Manchester, manufacturer.
S. Young, Grange-road, Bermondsey, drug-grinder.
D. Maitland, Sherborne-lane, Upper Clapton, wine-merchant.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
Consols....57⅜ ½ ⅜ | Omnium....1¼¼¾ prem.

THE EXAMINER.

London, July 5.

There is no news of any importance, but appearances, both in the North and South, promise some very shortly. By the last arrivals to the date of the 16th June, Bonaparte was busily occupied in viewing his troops and military stations; and Lord Wellington, it seems, is advancing upon Salamanca, with the design either of giving battle to Marmont, or of forcing him out of his position. In the mean time, his Majesty King Charles the 4th of Spain is viewing a new residence at Rome, the Palace Borghese, and evincing his satisfaction at its beauty!

Yesterday, Paris Papers arrived to the 30th ult. Hostilities had not commenced in the North at the date of the last advices. From Konigsberg, Buonaparte proceeded on the 16th to Velhau or Welaw, and after reviewing the troops there, went to Insterburg. Both these places are on the Pregel.

The French and allied armies crossed the Vistula on the 1st and 2d of June, and were advanced towards the Pregel. The advanced guard of the French army is composed entirely of Polish troops. The Russian troops are on both sides of the Niemen. The Emperor Alexander remains at Wilna.

The French Papers of the 26th ult, contain some intelligence from Catalonia, where they boast that the French army has obtained the most brilliant success. But they still refuse to communicate any information relative to Marmont or Soult—nor has the capture of Badajoz been yet announced.

Phillipson, the late Governor of Badajoz, who surrendered to the Earl of Wellington on the 6th April, and was sent by Government on parole to Oswestry, contrived to quit that town on Wednesday last, accompanied by an officer of artillery named Garnier. It has not yet been ascertained whither these disgraceful fugitives have gone; but there is some reason to suppose that they are attended by three persons who reside near Deal.

The *Courier* is now putting forth to public attention the opinion of the Duke of Cumberland. This very Paper, a few months back, when the Princes united in reprobating the Restrictions on the Regent, called them all "Royal Babies;" but its employers were then opposed.

The Prince v. the Examiner.—In announcing the postponment of this Trial by the Crown, the *Morning Chronicle*, observes,—"It will be naturally enquired why the Crown Lawyers did not venture to submit this cause to a jury, one half of select persons, and the other half of the first six common jurors in attendance that might be called, when it is notorious that they would have no scruple in subjecting a man to trial for life or death, upon the judgment of a jury wholly of the latter description. It must give rise to a suspicion that they felt an alarm for the issue of the cause, if submitted, according to the true spirit of our criminal code, to the first jurors that might be called, instead of a jury wholly selected for the purpose. The law officers ought to be aware of the impression which they have thus made on the public mind by this course of proceeding, not only as to the general character of special jurors, but also as to the merits of the paragraph which was the foundation of the complaint. By the rule which we were fortunately the means of establishing, the defendants are entitled to the same original jury struck, however long the trial of the cause may be postponed. And we trust and hope, for the sake of the Prosecutor, that after this delay, they will never attempt to bring it on. It is, however, a most serious hardship to defendants, in cases of *ex officio* informations, that this discretion should be left to the Crown lawyers; since they may thus expose the most innocent subjects of the King to "large and certain expence,"—to the vexation of delay, to the trouble of preparation,—to the odium which a charge of misdemeanor (however unfounded) must bring on the accused, and the detriment that may thereby arise to his credit in business;—and afterwards—"may throw up the information, and walk off from the contest, because they do not like the looks of the jury."

The following strange paragraph is copied from the *Dublin Evening Post*, a paper devoted to the cause of civil and religious liberty:—

"Sir Francis Burdett.—The following extract from the same letter, received yesterday, may be considered one of those extraordinary events which characterise the new era:—'From what I have related above, the remark must be obvi-

ous, that we live in strange times—and, in confirmation of it, I may add, that Sir Francis Burdett not only is become a Courtier, as you will have seen from the debates; but I can assure you that he had, this day, an interview with Lord Moira, the object of which was, to concert measures for frustrating the nefarious attempts which, for some time past, have been employed to calumniate and vilify the character of the Prince Regent, and, in *his* person, to pull down the *Monarchy!!*"

—Mr. Wheeler, a broker, in Cross-street, Carnaby-street, shot himself yesterday morning with a pistol, and he expired immediately. Embarassment caused by bailing a friend for a sum of money which he was called on to pay, is the supposed cause of suicide.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised one penny in the Peck Loaf; the Quartern Loaf Wheaten is now One Shilling and Eight-pence, and Household 1*s.* 6*d.*

"A Constant Reader" suggests the propriety of using *stale bread* only in families; which, he says, is more wholesome than new, and would cause a saving of nearly one-third of the consumption.—During the present dreadful price of bread, this recommendation is certainly worthy attention.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

MEDICAL BULLETIN.

"*Windsor Castle, June 21.*

"Since the last Report his Majesty has had an increase of his disorder, which has again subsided."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

From Mr. Raeburn's energetic pencil we are gratified with two Portraits of novel and highly pleasing effect, in which the light, like Rembrandt's, bears a small proportion to the shade, but without being spotty. In 1, *the Chief of the Macdonell's*, it strikes forcibly on his face, and mildly along his side, catches vividly on some dirk handles, and finishes with power on his leg. The rest of the piece is a mixture of demi and deeper shadow; the whole presenting an union of placid gravity and mild lustre. In his picturesque and rich Highland dress, his head turned in a reverse direction from his body, one arm akimbo, the other horizontally stretched out, and his hand holding a musquet, he stands with an easy dignity characteristic of the head of a Clan.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 119.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Terry's performance of *Sir Anthony Absolute*, which is a character of decided comedy, and may therefore be considered as a criterion of his comic powers, at least in one cast of characters, has not much tended to raise his abilities in our estimation, though he still remains an excellent and original actor. The violent part of it is good, and as he always appears to have a complete possession of himself, as well as a good knowledge of his author, no part of it can be absolutely said to be bad; but it provokes an unlucky comparison with Dowton, whose performance of it is perfection itself; and in all the niceties and shadows of its feeling, in the benevolence that lurks at the bottom of its anger, in the wish to be pacified that appears in spite of itself, in the tremulous tone of voice when pacified, the little fatherly yearnings, and all indeed which constitute more particularly the paternal part of the character, it leaves that great actor in unapproachable possession of its beauties.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Mrs. Siddons, after a theatrical life of forty years, took her leave of the Public on Monday last. We were not among the spectators, though we have in general taken some pains to be present on such occasions; but as we had seen the Play times out of mind, and as little sensibility was expected to be manifested at parting, we thought it allowable for once to escape the felicities of a crowd. According to all accounts, we lost nothing by our absence. At the close of the sleep-walking scene, it appears that some persons wished it to be repeated, and that others, in making their objections, gave rise to a noise and confusion, which disturbed the requisite solemnity of the evening. Whether it was owing to this circumstance, or to a delicate compliment on the part of the audience, we know not; but the Play (*Macbeth*) closed with this scene, and Mrs. Siddons pronounced the following Farewell, in verse, written by Mr. Horace Twiss,—a young barrister, we believe, and a relation of her's:—

Who has not felt, how growing use endears
The fond remembrance of our former years?
Who has not sigh'd, when doom'd to leave at last
The hopes of youth, the habits of the past,
The thousand ties and interests, that impart
A second nature to the human heart,
And, wreathing round it close, like tendrils, climb,
Blooming in age and sanctified by time?
Yes! at this moment crowd upon my mind
Scenes of bright days for ever left behind,
Bewildering visions of enraptured youth,
When hope and fancy wore the hues of truth,
And long-forgotten years, that almost seem
The faded traces of a morning dream!
Sweet are those mournful thoughts: for they renew
The pleasing sense of all I owe to you,
For each inspiring smile, and soothing tear—
For those full honours of my long career,
That cheer'd my earliest hope, and chased my latest fear!

And though, for me, those tears shall flow no more,
And the warm sunshine of your smile is o'er,—
Though the bright beams are fading fast away,
That shone unclouded through my summer-day,—
Yet grateful Memory shall reflect their light
O'er the dim shadows of the coming night,
And lend to later life a softer tone,
A moonlight tint, a lustre of her own.

Judges and Friends! to whom the tragic strain
Of nature's feeling never spoke in vain,
Perhaps your hearts, when years have glided by,
And past emotions wake a fleeting sigh,
May think on her, whose lips have pour'd so long
The charmed sorrows of your Shakspeare's song:—
On her, who, parting to return no more,
Is now the mourner she but *seem'd* before,—
Herself subdued, resigns the melting spell,
And breathes, with swelling heart, her long, her last farewell!

It is a pity that performers should ever make use of verses on this occasion, inasmuch as the previous air of design is calculated to throw a damp on our sympathy, and make us resist the appeal as something cold and unseasonable; two or three sentences of plain, warm-hearted prose, like those spoken by Mr. Lewis the comedian, when he thanked the public with a faltering voice for their attachment, and made the honest boast that he had never

displeased them for thirty years, are a thousand times better than all which CAMPBELL himself might write; but if verse is to be spoken at all, it should at least be of the simplest and most unaffected description, produced as it were at a heat, and making no such regular assault upon us with it's metaphor and it's mawkishness, as the lines before us. They are very respectable common-place, and as smooth as the custom of a century can make them; but "moonlight tints" and "sanctified tendrils" are not the phrases which we should naturally use in taking leave of an assembly of honest people. Mr. TWISS, we believe, is the same pleasant and posthumous gentleman, who in the preface to a late publication called *Scotish Melodies*, gives out that he was born in the time of the STUARTS; for so, of course, we must construe his modest insinuation that he is the first person in the language who has written songs with a natural and idiomatic simplicity, he being thus to all intents and purposes the precursor of *Prior*, of DORSET, of ROCHESTER, and a hundred other obscure writers, not to mention all the other songsters in RITSON's and AIKIN's Collections, down to THOMAS MOORE, whom he imitates.—Mr. TWISS is not destitute of talent, and had better mind his profession, instead of making food for the critical waggery of his Learned Brothers.

Mrs. SIDDONS began her career, we believe, with comedy, or even with opera; but having no comic or vocal powers, she soon found her footing upon what was destined to become her exclusive ground as a female performer,—that of lofty tragedy. It is out of our power to compare her with former celebrated and rival actresses, whom we have never seen; but if any of them excelled her in certain characters, the public must form to itself a nobler idea of a stage than any which it is accustomed to entertain. Her *Queen Katharine*, *Constance*, and *Lady Macbeth*, were almost perfect pieces of acting,—the first perhaps completely perfect, though of a less striking nature than the others. The sleep-walking scene in the last has been much and deservedly admired; the deathlike stare of her countenance, while the body was in motion, was sublime; and the anxious whispering with which she made her exit, as if beckoning her husband to bed, took the audience along with her into the silent and dreaming horror of her retirement; but we know not whether in attempting a natural monotony of gesture she did not throw too great an air of indolence over the scene in general, and whether in particular the dribbling and domestic familiarity with which she poured the water on her hands and slid them over each other, was not even unnatural in a person so situated:—we are aware, that in every species of passion a sublime effect is producible by the occasional mixture of every-day action with strong feeling; but in the instance before us the character is one of violence; and after a general wash of the hands, the poet seems to have marked out the single and decided action with which *Lady Macbeth* aims continually at the "damned *spot*." Her finest passages in this character appear to have been those of the scene before the murder and the dismissal of the guests, the latter of which she performed with a finished royalty. The performance of *Constance* was unexceptionable; and here her lofty indignation came into play with all it's nobleness in the scene with the Cardinal; her performance of this part also, the violence of which is such a provocation to the noise of inferior actresses, set a fine example of majestic excess, and was even clamorous without losing it's dignity. But it was in *Queen Katharine* that this dignity was seen in all it's perfection; never was lofty grief so equally kept up, never a good conscience so nobly prepared, never a dying hour so royal and so considerate to the last. That was a beautiful touch, with which she used to have her chair and cushions changed, during the wearisome pain of her resting body! And her cheek too against the pillow! We could almost as soon forget the grand and melancholy composure of it's parting despair, as the gentler meekness of that of *Clarissa Harlowe* with the dying tinge in it,—that dying cheek, virgin in spite of the despoiler. In considering these performances of her loftier tragedy, it will be found, we think, that although there was no passion in the range of that loftiness, which Mrs. SIDDONS could not finely pourtray, the predominant feature of her excellence, and that which gave a cast to it's whole aspect, was a certain regality and conscious dignity, which exalted her powers in proportion to the rank and supposed consequence of her characters. What she failed in particularly, was the meekness or humility opposed to this general feature, including every species of gentler tenderness, especially that of love. Her *Belvidera*, for instance, was excellent where she had to complain of wrong or to resent injustice, but little less than distasteful in the amatory part of it. This deficiency she partook with her brother JOHN; but while she resembled him in this respect, as well as in the singular advantages of his person and the dignity of his aspect, she was in every thing else as much his superior as nature is to art, or as a fine, unaffected, and deep-toned picture, is to one full of hard outlines, stiff attitudes, and coldness of colour. After all, it is more difficult to make an exact estimate of what does or does not belong to a performer's talents, than of the merits of any other profession; and it is difficult to say whether it is lucky for the performer or not that it is so; for if on the one hand, there is the advantage of getting rid of comparison with celebrated predecessors, there is the disadvantage on the other of having beauties referred to them which may be original. From what may be discovered, however, in theatrical memoirs and other works relating to the stage, the advantage appears to be the greater. The worst thing an ambitious actor has to contemplate is the want of something to leave behind him, that shall carry down an idea of his talents to posterity; and if he makes use of the beauties of those that have preceded him, he is rewarded with the mortifying consciousness that all which survives of him will in like manner become the portion and the display of others.—What was original, for instance, with GARRICK, is confounded with what has descended from him to living actors; and what may be original with them, will be lost in the imitation of their successors. The painter and writer are their only resource against absolute oblivion; and like GARRICK, Mrs. SIDDONS has fortunately wanted neither. Her portrait, as the *Tragic Muse*, by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, will perpetuate the lofty character of her powers, and her possession of the theatrical throne; and among the small number of happy compliments, will never be forgotten the one paid her by Dr. JOHNSON, when he could not find her a chair in his room—"Wherever you appear, Madam, you see there are no seats to be had."

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BRISTOL ELECTION.

The following details are taken from the *Times* newspaper:—the *Examiner* therefore cannot vouch for their accuracy; but well knowing the violence and coarseness of Mr. Hunt's conduct, as lately exemplified at the Crown and Anchor Meeting, there is good reason for believing that they are in the main true. Every decent man must see at one glance, that if Mr. Hunt is not really engaged on purpose to bring the cause of Reform into contempt, he is doing it (as far as such a man can do it) with a perseverance and alacrity which must be highly agreeable to every Corruptionist in the country.

Bristol, June 30.—The poll was to have commenced at ten o'clock yesterday (Monday morning). About nine o'clock Mr. Hunt and his friends proceeded to the Guildhall, the doors of which not having been yet opened, Mr. H. had time to address the multitude, which he did in a style by no means calculated to soothe those feelings which are so prevalent in contests of this nature. In about half an hour Mr. Davis and his party made their appearance. The friends of Mr. Davis wore blue cockades, and they were accompanied by some hundreds of persons bearing short blue staves, who had been sworn in as special constables. The other party say, that there were Kingswood colliers—a class of men not very popular among the lower orders of our citizens; and their appearance with Mr. Davis's cockades was considered as a kind of *declaration of war*: they were hooted and insulted by the populace, as they passed through to the Hall, and one or two of them, without any provocation on their part, except waving their staves, severely beaten. The Sheriffs and Candidates having taken their places in the Hall, a scene of confusion ensued which defies all description. The candidates respectively addressed the electors. Mr. Hunt, during his speech, was asked by a person in the Hall, "*Do you or do you not live with another man's wife?*" The Sheriffs declared that this question was irrelevant; and Mr. Hunt added,—"*What would the Sheriffs have said, how would they have justified me, if I had asked a question which is just as irrelevant.—"Sir, have you ever been convicted of——?*" You may easily guess what a storm of applause and disapprobation followed this polite sally. After Mr. Hunt concluded, Mr. Davis, Mr. W. Cobbett, and Mr. Hunt, were successively nominated; the shew of hands was in favour of Mr. Davis, and a poll was demanded for Mr. Hunt. The poll was about to commence, but Mr. Hunt having insisted that the voters should be previously obliged to take certain oaths against bribery, which would consume much time, the Sheriffs determined to adjourn until this morning.—The other transactions of the day were by no means of an agreeable nature. The friends of Mr. Hunt were fully prepared for hostilities, and the first act of aggression on their part was on the person of a Mr. Danson, the son of a respectable merchant, who, as he was passing along Corn-street, had his face dreadfully cut by a stone. In the evening the mob collected in considerable numbers, and wherever a blue cockade made its appearance, the life of the wearer was put in jeopardy by a volley of stones, or a host of clubs.—About eight o'clock a party of them made a formidable attack upon the enemy's garrison, the White Lion-inn, Broad-street, occupied by Mr. Davis's Committee. They were frequently repulsed. They provided themselves with ammunition from an old house which has been taken down in a neighbouring street; and before ten o'clock every window in the Inn was demolished, the window-frames torn out, and every article in the front coffee-room, chandeliers, furniture, &c. destroyed. At eleven o'clock the streets were cleared. This morning, at eight o'clock, a party of the mob again attacked the White Lion, and stones and brick-bats flew in all directions. The front of the house is now a complete wreck, and Mr. Davis's Committee have removed to the Tailors' Hall. In the fray this morning, a woman had her skull fractured, and a man his leg broken. As yet no lives have been lost; but there have been broken heads without number.—The poll commenced at ten o'clock. In this farce Mr. Hunt plays many parts: he unites in himself the various characters of Candidate, Counsel, and Committee, as he has not one human being to assist him in either of those capacities.—Down to this hour (half-past three o'clock) matters have been conducted in rather a "subdued tone" out of doors; but in the Hall there has been *sharp practice*. An altercation having taken place between the Candidates, respecting a voter, Mr. Hunt actually tore open his waistcoat, and placed himself in an attitude *à la Cribb*. This method of deciding the contest Mr. Davis very properly declined, and the Hall resounded with cries of *shame, shame!* Apprehensions are entertained that there will be dreadful work this evening; but it is understood that the Magistrates have adopted effectual measures to prevent the destruction of property.

July 1.—The apprehensions entertained yesterday, that the Magistrates would be compelled to resort to military aid, were not unfounded. At the close of the poll, at five in the afternoon, Mr. Hunt mounted his horse at the door of the Guildhall, and proceeded to the Exchange, where he addressed the populace in his usual style. Among other things he told them, that whilst on the hustings the Sheriffs had declared, that they would punish any person who should be guilty of an insult to him, or his friends; that he afterwards pointed out a person who had insulted him, but that the Sheriffs declared they had no authority out of the hall. "Then," said Mr. Hunt, "having perceived the fellow who had insulted me, I sprung across the table, seized the ruffian by the collar, and brought him before the Sheriffs; and, *if you will all act with equal firmness, you may be sure of victory*." In this part of his address, the orator suited the word to the action, beat his breast, and waved his hat. At the close of his speech he remounted his horse, and proceeded through some of the principal streets, accompanied by a numerous body of his friends, consisting, with perhaps one or two exceptions, of the very lowest class of our citizens. They afterwards proceeded to the Talbot, where they separated, and went (without their leader) in detachments to different parts of the City, a large body having taken their station in the neighbourhood of the Exchange. They remained tolerably quiet until towards evening; except at intervals, when a blue cockade made its appearance, in which case the unlucky wearer rarely escaped with a whole skin. In the course of the day we had been given to understand, that effectual measures had been adopted, by the Magistrates, to prevent disorder; but as the inhabitants in general were ignorant of those measures, the most painful apprehensions were entertained for the approach of night. Between eight and nine o'clock, a party of the mob attacked Mortimer-house, Clifton, the residence of Mr. Davis, the Candidate. Mr. D. besides his family, had with him only a few friends. They were armed, but Mr. Davis, who behaved with equal firmness and humanity, gave particular directions that no molestation should be given to the assailants, unless they entered the house. This it was evidently their intention to do; but fortunately they did not succeed. Every window in the front part of the house was beaten to atoms. Whilst this work of destruction was going on, a party of shipwrights, in a neighbouring yard (Mr. Hillhouse's), assembled, and proceeded to the scene of action, armed with clubs; at their approach the mob, who have, from the beginning, evinced the most cowardly spirit, fled in all directions; but their *rear-guard* was overtaken by the shipwrights, and many of them paid dearly for their misconduct. At this moment, a party of the Scot's Greys arrived at Mortimer-house, and secured tranquillity. Meantime, the mob in the city, as night approached, became more violent. The Magistrates had ordered the attendance of the City Constables, and about nine o'clock they arrived in a body (about 100) at the Council-house, armed only with their staves. The Mayor was also at his post. Shortly after the mob made a furious attack upon the Council-house, with stones, brick-bats, and hatchets. It was now dark, and the riot became truly alarming. Persons who were bold enough to mingle occasionally with the mob,

heard the word "*blood*," frequently uttered by the assailants. The situation of those in the Council-house was at this time truly alarming. They, however, frequently sallied out upon their opponents, and secured several of the most active of them. The Riot Act was read,—the drums beat to arms,—but the rioters having seized the drummers to prevent alarm, and hoping to gain time, continued to batter the windows and door of the Council-house. Fortunately, about ten o'clock, when the City appeared to be in complete possession of an infuriated rabble, the West Middlesex Militia, who had been stationed in the neighbourhood, arrived opposite the Council-house, and the Volunteers marched from Queen-square to the Exchange. In an instant, all was tranquil; as the mob, who had early intimation of their approach, retreated in all directions. The West Middlesex and the Volunteers remained on duty the whole of the night. I since learn, that during the riot last night at the Council-house, forty of the offenders were taken by the constables, and are now in custody. This spirited conduct of the Police will, probably, put an end to the disturbance. However, the military are in the neighbourhood, and will again be called upon, if necessary.

"Letters from Bristol of Thursday state, that tranquillity was returning. The fear of the Military had produced the desired effect. Wednesday evening past even without disorder; and on Thursday the Election was proceeding quietly.—Polled on Thursday—Davis, 791—Hunt, 140."

THE ARMY.

REGULATION FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES LOSING AN EYE OR LIMB ON SERVICE.

"If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period, not sooner than a year and a day after the time he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a limb, or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb, such Officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded; and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed. This pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held, together with any other pay and allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof. Officers who shall have lost more than one limb or eye, shall be entitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost. And as the pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expences attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing regulations. All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle them to this pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th of Dec. 1811."

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

	Rates of Pensions.
Field-Marshal; General, or Lieut.-General, commanding in Chief at the time, to be specially considered.	
Lieutenant-General - - -	£400
Major-General; or Brigadier-General, commanding a Brigade - - - -	350
Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, *Adjutant-General, *Quarter-Master-General, *Deputy Adjutant-General, if Chief of the Department, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, each	300
Major-Commanding - - -	250
Major, *Deputy Adjutant-General, *Deputy Quarter-Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, each - - - -	200
Captain, *Assistant Adjutant-General, *Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, *Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Aid-de-Camp, *Major of Brigade, Surgeon Regimental, Paymaster, *Judge-Advocate, Physician, Staff-Surgeon, Chaplain, each	100
Lieutenant, and Adjutant, each - -	70
Cornet, Ensign, Second-Lieutenant, Regimental Quarter-Master, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital-Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor, each - - - -	50

The Officers marked (*) to have the allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Saturday, June 27.

COVE *v.* WRIGHT.

This was altogether a curious case.—Mr. AUGUSTUS COVE (of the Society of Friends) pleaded his own cause, and though frequently interrupted, exhibited much firmness and self-possession.—Mr. Cove, it seems, was the occupier of a wharf at Paddington, belonging to the Grand Junction Company, of which he had been forcibly dispossessed by the defendant Wright, and others under his orders. Wright was the chief clerk of Messrs. Pickford, the great carriers, who had prevailed on the Grand Junction Company to let them this wharf, though the Company had solemnly promised Mr. Cove a renewal of his term. Mr. Cove, in fact, was occupying the wharf as a tenant at will, for the term for which he had taken it had expired three years before. Notice to quit had never been served upon him; he had erected expensive buildings on the ground, which the Company had the option of keeping; he had property to the amount of several thousand pounds on the spot; and had therefore refused to quit, at the demand of Messrs. Pickford, conceiving that he had a right to a fair notice, or at any rate, to a sufficient time for taking his goods, &c. off the premises, to do which he was actually preparing.—This, however, not being allowed him, and Wright, with his followers, having by mere force drove him off the ground, and compelled him to abandon his valuable property, to his great loss and injury, he sought for redress before a Jury of his country.

Having proved his case by several witnesses, Mr. Serjeant LENS submitted that the defendant must have a verdict, on the ground that Mr. Cove himself had shewn that he was a *trespasser*.—Judge MANSFIELD being of the same opinion, a verdict was in an instant returned for the defendant.

[In the midst of this trial, the Learned Judge, in the opinion of several persons present, indulged himself with a *nap*; but they must doubtless have been in a mistake; for though he really did *appear* to sleep, it could only have been a sort of legal abstraction, which to vulgar comprehensions assumed a somniferous character.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, June 30.

ALEXANDER WARRAND, JAMES SEYMOUR DAVIES, AND SIR WALTER STIRLING, BART. *v.* JOHN WADMAN AND THOMAS CHIFFINCH WADMAN, ESQUIRES.

This was an Issue from the Court of Chancery, to try the validity of the Will and Codicil of Francis Wadman, Esq.—The Plaintiffs were, the Attorney, who made the Will and Codicil, and who had filed his Bill in Chancery to establish the same, and to recover his bill for law expences,—Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. to whom the Codicil bequeathed all the Testator's Estates, subject to a legacy of 800*l.* to the third Plaintiff, Major Seymour Davies, who, in the Will, was Tenant in Common of the Estates with Sir Walter; and the Defendants were the Heirs at Law of the Testator.—It was admitted, that, at the time the Will and Codicil were made, the Testator, Mr. Francis Wadman, was near 100 years of age: he was formerly Major of a Volunteer Corps

BRISTOL ELECTION.

The following details are taken from the *Times* newspaper:—the *Examiner* therefore cannot vouch for their accuracy; but well knowing the violence and coarseness of Mr. Hunt's conduct, as lately exemplified at the Crown and Anchor Meeting, there is good reason for believing that they are in the main true. Every decent man must see at one glance, that if Mr. Hunt is not really engaged on purpose to bring the cause of Reform into contempt, he is doing it (as far as such a man can do it) with a perseverance and alacrity which must be highly agreeable to every Corruptionist in the country.

BRISTOL, JUNE 30.—The poll was to have commenced at ten o'clock yesterday (Monday morning). About nine o'clock Mr. Hunt and his friends proceeded to the Guildhall, the doors of which not having been yet opened, Mr. H. had time to address the multitude, which he did in a style by no means calculated to soothe those feelings which are so prevalent in contests of this nature. In about half an hour Mr. Davis and his party made their appearance. The friends of Mr. Davis wore blue cockades, and they were accompanied by some hundreds of persons bearing short blue staves, who had been sworn in as special constables. The other party say, that there were Kingswood colliers—a class of men not very popular among the lower orders of our citizens; and their appearance with Mr. Davis's cockades was considered as a kind of *declaration of war*: they were hooted and insulted by the populace, as they passed through to the Hall, and one or two of them, without any provocation on their part, except waving their staves, severely beaten. The Sheriffs and Candidates having taken their places in the Hall, a scene of confusion ensued which defies all description. The candidates respectively addressed the electors. Mr. Hunt, during his speech, was asked by a person in the Hall, "*Do you or do you not live with another man's wife?*" The Sheriffs declared that this question was irrelevant; and Mr. Hunt added,—"*What would the Sheriffs have said, how would they have justified me, if I had asked a question which is just as irrelevant.—'Sir, have you ever been convicted of——?*" You may easily guess what a storm of applause and disapprobation followed this polite sally. After Mr. Hunt concluded, Mr. Davis, Mr. W. Cobbett, and Mr. Hunt, were successively nominated; the shew of hands was in favour of Mr. Davis, and a poll was demanded for Mr. Hunt. The poll was about to commence, but Mr. Hunt having insisted that the voters should be previously obliged to take certain oaths against bribery, which would consume much time, the Sheriffs determined to adjourn until this morning.—The other transactions of the day were by no means of an agreeable nature. The friends of Mr. Hunt were fully prepared for hostilities, and the first act of aggression on their part was on the person of a Mr. Danson, the son of a respectable merchant, who, as he was passing along Corn-street, had his face dreadfully cut by a stone. In the evening the mob collected in considerable numbers, and wherever a blue cockade made its appearance, the life of the wearer was put in jeopardy by a volley of stones, or a host of clubs.—About eight o'clock a party of them made a formidable attack upon the enemy's garrison, the White Lion-inn, Broad-street, occupied by Mr. Davis's Committee. They were frequently repulsed. They provided themselves with ammunition from an old house which has been taken down in a neighbouring street; and before ten o'clock every window in the Inn was demolished, the window-frames torn out, and every article in the front coffee-room, chandeliers, furniture, &c. destroyed. At eleven o'clock the streets were cleared. This morning, at eight o'clock, a party of the mob again attacked the White Lion, and stones and brickbats flew in all directions. The front of the house is now a complete wreck, and Mr. Davis's Committee have removed to the Tailors' Hall. In the fray this morning, a woman had her skull fractured, and a man his leg broken. As yet no lives have been lost; but there have been broken heads without number.—The poll commenced at ten o'clock. In this farce Mr. Hunt plays many parts: he unites in himself the various characters of Candidate, Counsel, and Committee, as he has not one human being to assist him in either of those capacities.—Down to this hour (half-past three o'clock) matters have been conducted in rather a "subdued tone" out of doors; but in the Hall there has been *sharp practice*. An altercation having taken place between the Candidates, respecting a voter, Mr. Hunt actually tore open his waistcoat, and placed himself in an attitude *à la Cobb*. This method of deciding the contest Mr. Davis very properly declined, and the Hall resounded with cries of *shame, shame!* Apprehensions are entertained that there will be dreadful work this evening; but it is understood that the Magistrates have adopted effectual measures to prevent the destruction of property.

JULY 1.—The apprehensions entertained yesterday, that the Magistrates would be compelled to resort to military aid, were not unfounded. At the close of the poll, at five in the afternoon, Mr. Hunt mounted his horse at the door of the Guildhall, and proceeded to the Exchange, where he addressed the populace in his usual style. Among other things he told them, that whilst on the hustings the Sheriffs had declared, that they would punish any person who should be guilty of an insult to him, or his friends; that he afterwards pointed out a person who had insulted him, but that the Sheriffs declared they had no authority out of the hall. "Then," said Mr. Hunt, "having perceived the fellow who had insulted me, I sprung across the table, seized the ruffian by the collar, and brought him before the Sheriffs; and, *if you will all act with equal firmness, you may be sure of victory*." In this part of his address, the orator suited the word to the action, beat his breast, and waved his hat. At the close of his speech he remounted his horse, and proceeded through some of the principal streets, accompanied by a numerous body of his friends, consisting, with perhaps one or two exceptions, of the very lowest class of our citizens. They afterwards proceeded to the Talbot, where they separated, and went (without their leader) in detachments to different parts of the City, a large body having taken their station in the neighbourhood of the Exchange. They remained tolerably quiet until towards evening; except at intervals, when a blue cockade made its appearance, in which case the unlucky wearer rarely escaped with a whole skin. In the course of the day we had been given to understand, that effectual measures had been adopted, by the Magistrates, to prevent disorder; but as the inhabitants in general were ignorant of those measures, the most painful apprehensions were entertained for the approach of night. Between eight and nine o'clock, a party of the mob attacked Mortimer-house, Clifton, the residence of Mr. Davis, the Candidate. Mr. D. besides his family, had with him only a few friends. They were armed, but Mr. Davis, who behaved with equal firmness and humanity, gave particular directions that no molestation should be given to the assailants, unless they entered the house. This it was evidently their intention to do; but fortunately they did not succeed. Every window in the front part of the house was beaten to atoms. Whilst this work of destruction was going on, a party of shipwrights, in a neighbouring yard (Mr. Hillhouse's), assembled, and proceeded to the scene of action, armed with clubs; at their approach the mob, who have, from the beginning, evinced the most cowardly spirit, fled in all directions; but their *rear-guard* was overtaken by the shipwrights, and many of them paid dearly for their miscondurt. At this moment, a party of the Scots Greys arrived at Mortimer-house, and secured tranquillity. Meantime, the mob in the city, as night approached, became more violent. The Magistrates had ordered the attendance of the City Constables, and about nine o'clock they arrived in a body (about 100) at the Council-house, armed only with their staves. The Mayor was also at his post. Shortly after the mob made a furious attack upon the Council-house, with stones, brick-bats, and hatchets. It was now dark, and the riot became truly alarming. Persons who were bold enough to mingle occasionally with the mob,

heard the word "*blood*," frequently uttered by the assailants. The situation of those in the Council-house was at this time truly alarming. They, however, frequently sallied out upon their opponents, and secured several of the most active of them. The Riot Act was read,—the drums beat to arms,—but the rioters having seized the drummers to prevent alarm, and hoping to gain time, continued to batter the windows and door of the Council-house. Fortunately, about ten o'clock, when the City appeared to be in complete possession of an infuriated rabble, the West Middlesex Militia, who had been stationed in the neighbourhood, arrived opposite the Council-house, and the Volunteers marched from Queen-square to the Exchange. In an instant, all was tranquil; as the mob, who had early intimation of their approach, retreated in all directions. The West Middlesex and the Volunteers remained on duty the whole of the night. I since learn, that during the riot last night at the Council-house, forty of the offenders were taken by the constables, and are now in custody. This spirited conduct of the Police will, probably, put an end to the disturbance. However, the military are in the neighbourhood, and will again be called upon, if necessary.

"Letters from Bristol of Thursday state, that tranquillity was returning. The fear of the Military had produced the desired effect. Wednesday evening past even without disorder; and on Thursday the Election was proceeding quietly.—Polled on Thursday—Davis, 791—Hunt, 140."

THE ARMY.

REGULATION FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES LOSING AN EYE OR LIMB ON SERVICE.

"If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period, not sooner than a year and a day after the time he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a limb, or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb, such Officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded; and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period, according to the scale annexed. This pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held, together with any other pay and allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof. Officers who shall have lost more than one limb or eye, shall be entitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost. And as the pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expences attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing regulations. All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle them to this pension, by any wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a pension proportioned, according to the scale, to the rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th of Dec. 1811."

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

	Rates of Pensions.
Field-Marshal; General, or Lieut.-General, commanding in Chief at the time, to be specially considered.	
Lieutenant-General - - -	£400
Major-General; or Brigadier-General, commanding a Brigade - - - -	350
Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, *Adjutant-General, *Quarter-Master-General, *Deputy Adjutant-General, if Chief of the Department, *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, each	300
Major-Commanding - - -	250
Major, *Deputy Adjutant-General, *Deputy Quarter-Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, each - - - -	200
Captain, *Assistant Adjutant-General, *Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, *Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Aid-de-Camp, *Major of Brigade, Surgeon Regimental, Paymaster, *Judge-Advocate, Physician, Staff-Surgeon, Chaplain, each	100
Lieutenant, and Adjutant, each - -	70
Cornet, Ensign, Second-Lieutenant, Regimental Quarter-Master, Assistant-Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital-Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor, each - - - -	50

The Officers marked (*) to have the allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Saturday, June 27.

COVE *v.* WRIGHT.

This was altogether a curious case.—Mr. AUGUSTUS COVE (of the Society of Friends) pleaded his own cause, and though frequently interrupted, exhibited much firmness and self-possession.—Mr. Cove, it seems, was the occupier of a wharf at Paddington, belonging to the Grand Junction Company, of which he had been forcibly dispossessed by the defendant Wright, and others under his orders. Wright was the chief clerk of Messrs. Pickford, the great carriers, who had prevailed on the Grand Junction Company to let them this wharf, though the Company had solemnly promised Mr. Cove a renewal of his term. Mr. Cove, in fact, was occupying the wharf as a tenant at will, for the term for which he had taken it had expired three years before. Notice to quit had never been served upon him; he had erected expensive buildings on the ground, which the Company had the option of keeping; he had property to the amount of several thousand pounds on the spot; and had therefore refused to quit, at the demand of Messrs. Pickford, conceiving that he had a right to a fair notice, or at any rate, to a sufficient time for taking his goods, &c. off the premises, to do which he was actually preparing.—This, however, not being allowed him, and Wright, with his followers, having by mere force drove him off the ground, and compelled him to abandon his valuable property, to his great loss and injury, he sought for redress before a Jury of his country.

Having proved his case by several witnesses, Mr. Serjeant LENS submitted that the defendant must have a verdict, on the ground that Mr. Cove himself had shewn that he was a *trespasser*.—Judge MANSFIELD being of the same opinion, a verdict was in an instant returned for the defendant.

[In the midst of this trial, the Learned Judge, in the opinion of several persons present, indulged himself with a *nap*; but they must doubtless have been in a mistake; for though he really did *appear* to sleep, it could only have been a sort of legal abstraction, which to vulgar comprehensions assumed a somniferous character.]

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

Tuesday, June 30.

ALEXANDER WARRAND, JAMES SEYMOUR DAVIES, AND SIR WALTER STIRLING, BART. *v.* JOHN WADMAN AND THOMAS CHIFFINCH WADMAN, ESQUIRES.

This was an Issue from the Court of Chancery, to try the validity of the Will and Codicil of Francis Wadman, Esq.—The Plaintiffs were, the Attorney, who made the Will and Codicil, and who had filed his Bill in Chancery to establish the same, and to recover his bill for law expences,—Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. to whom the Codicil bequeathed all the Testator's Estates, subject to a legacy of 800*l.* to the third Plaintiff, Major Seymour Davies, who, in the Will, was Tenant in Common of the Estates with Sir Walter; and the Defendants were the Heirs at Law of the Testator.—It was admitted, that, at the time the Will and Codicil were made, the Testator, Mr. Francis Wadman, was near 100 years of age: he was formerly Major of a Volunteer Corps

at Northfleet, and was proved to have been, not only imbecile and childish in his old age, but a man of extremely filthy and beggarly habits. He hired a lodging in Suffolk-street, at half a guinea per week, where he lived without a servant, seldom or never cleaning himself, and when he did indulge himself with a clean shirt, he put it on over his dirty one, and that his room was very offensive. In his lodging, in 1809, he was visited by Sir Walter and Major Davies, who used to come almost daily and pray with him, though Stirling and Davies never met at their prayer-meetings. A few days before the execution of his Will, the Testator called upon Mr. Hastings, a Chemist in the Hay-market, requesting him for a medicine for his complaint, which he described, and which was of so serious a nature, that Hastings was surprised how he could walk about. He put the medicine in his pocket, and walked out of the shop without paying for it; and Mr. Hastings supposing, from his dirt and rags, that he was a pauper, said nothing about the payment. He spoke to Hastings as a man far advanced in life, and his faculties in a very dejected, enfeebled, imbecile state. Mr. Watkins, Mr. Hastings's Assistant, who spoke to the Testator before he saw Mr. Hastings, was so convinced of his indigency, that he gave him an alms of 6d. which the Testator took with expressions of gratitude. The next day Mr. Hastings was called upon to visit, as a patient, Major Wadman, in Suffolk-street, whom he was surprised to find was the same person he had relieved at his shop. Mr. Hastings attended him two or three times after this; and, on the 14th of August, 1809, was, together with his Assistant, fetched by Mr. Warrand, the Attorney, to witness the Will. Hastings hesitated to go: Warrand assured him it was a mere *matter of form*, and that it would not be attended with any inconvenience to him; he in consequence went, and found Major Davies in Mrs. Croft's parlour, sitting over some brandy and water. On going up to the testator's bed-room with Davies, they found him in bed. Davies repeatedly addressed the testator as his uncle, and said, "Uncle, we have brought the will for you to sign," hastily turning over the leaves of it—(The testator was no relation to Major D.) The Major used other expressions of persuasion, and lifted the testator out of bed; he had some clothes on, and executed the will at a table near the window. Hastings and his assistant, and Mrs. Croft, the landlady of the lodgings, witnessed the will, which they admitted was not read over to the testator; nor was he told of its contents, Mr. Warrand, the attorney, remaining in Mrs. Croft's parlour below stairs during the execution. Hastings declared it was his opinion, that, from the imbecility of the testator's mind, it was very improper to get the old man to execute his will; that he was not competent to form an accurate judgment of his affairs, nor was he capable to resist Davies's importunities, either mentally or corporeally; and in case the will had been read over to the testator, he was not competent to understand it: and both Hastings and his assistant were clearly of opinion, that from the testator's great age and imbecility, he was wholly incompetent to execute the will; and the latter observed to the former, that if ever they were called upon to give their testimony upon that subject, he should state that opinion.—They however witnessed the will, supposing they were testifying the mere act of signing, and not the competency of the testator, they having been informed by the Attorney, that it was a mere *matter of form*.—All the three witnesses agreed as to the testator's great age and weakness, and that the will was not read over.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, he should require a communication of its contents to the testator, and expressed his surprise that the Attorney who made the will should not have attended its execution, although in the House at the time.

Mr. TOPPING, who conducted the plaintiff's case, said, he should be able to prove, that at the time of executing the codicil, in the presence of the landlady, Mr. Warrand, jun. and Rachel Colman, the nurse, both the will and it were read over to the testator, and the latter recognised the contents of the former.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH held this not enough; and said, IF the plaintiffs thought they could get over their difficulties, they might make application to the Chancellor for another issue, and produce Warrand as a witness, that he might be examined; but that, at any rate, a verdict must be taken for the defendants; which appeared to meet universal satisfaction.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday, *Thomas Bowler* was found guilty of shooting at —— Burrows, with intent to murder him. The case is already before the public. It was proved that Bowler had deliberately fired at Burrows, and that two months before the savage act, he had said, "Oh, damn that Burrows,—I'll burrow him—I'll do for him, if I'm hanged the next moment for it."—It was urged by the prisoner's Counsel that he was insane; and witnesses were called, who said that he had fallen from his horse in July last, and had since exhibited marks of insanity: that he would eat raw meat, and had expressed an intention of killing himself. A Commission of Lunacy was also put in, by which it appeared, that a Jury had found him a lunatic from July last.—The Judge left it to the Jury to decide, whether, at the time he committed the crime, the prisoner knew that he was guilty of an illegal act.—After an hour's consideration, they brought in the above verdict.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Sunday last, about one o'clock in the day, as the Peterboat called the George and Jane, of Rotherhithe, was coming up Long Reach, a violent squall of wind laid the boat down on her beam ends, when several of the unfortunate crew attempted to loosen the main and jib sheets, but the boat was sinking so fast, that their exertions were of no avail, and she immediately filled and went down. The crew consisted of the owner of the boat and two respectable tradesmen, who were going to Erith with the intention of sailing the next tide for pleasure to Southend; at the time the boat sunk the pleasure-boat Produce, belonging to Mr. Nettlefold, of Norfolk-street, was in sight, and that Gentleman immediately went to the assistance of the unfortunate persons, one of whom he providentially saved; three others were taken out of the water in a very exhausted state, the other seven, it is feared, were drowned.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, Joseph Sanders, Esq. corn-merchant, to Miss Richards of Rodney-street.

DEATHS.

On Friday week, at Clifton Hot Wells, of a rapid decline, Philip Mallet, Esq. Barrister at Law, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Mallet was greatly respected by all who knew him, as a man of distinguished abilities, and of the most upright, independent principles. He was the editor of a philosophical work of Mr. Hobbes, just published, to which he has prefixed a very valuable Life of the Author, which he just lived to finish. Mr. Mallet also edited Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning, together with a Life of that great man, and an Abridgment of Lock's Essay on the Human Understanding.

On the 4th ult. at Shefford, Bedfordshire, the Rev. C. Taylor, many years officiating Clergyman of the St. George's Catholic Chapel, at that place; "he was (says a Correspondent) a benevolent man, who loved his country, and was a kind friend to suffering humanity, taking great pleasure to instruct the humble and illiterate. His profound and universal erudition, with his wit and urbanity, secured him the esteem of persons of the most eminent distinction: his numerous friends and acquaintance, with those who have profited by his pious and exalted labours, bear testimony to the many amiable virtues which he always exerted for the honour of God and the welfare of his fellow-creatures!"

Lately, Lord Massey, at Hermitage, his seat in the county of Limerick. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Hugh, a minor, now Lord Massey.

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